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• LAST EDITION

ALLIED TROOPS TO HELP ITALY CHECK INVADERS

Mr. Lloyd George Assures Signor
Orlando of Cooperation From
Great Britain and France—
Enemy Advance Unites Italy

LONDON, England (Thursday)—
"The backroll is coming," Mr. Lloyd
George telegraphed Signor Orlando,
the Italian Premier, today, in ex-
pressing the Allies' satisfaction at Italy's
courage under invasion and confidence
in her future. The British Prime
Minister declared his belief that the blow
of the invasion had served to unite all
Italians "in defense of their native
land and in the common cause of civ-
ilization based upon liberty."

"It is a source of real satisfaction,"
Mr. Lloyd George added, "that the
friendship of the Italian and British
nations is about to be cemented by
cooperation of their armies, together
with those of the gallant French, on
the same battlefield. I am confident
the Allies will stem the tide of the
enemy advance in due course."

Italy Assured Coal Shipments From United States Are Promised at Once

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—After a con-
ference on Tuesday, L. W. Sneed, in
charge of the distribution department
of the Fuel Administration, assured
the Italian Mission that the United
States would supply Italy with what-
ever coal is required over the normal
consumption, 300,000 tons a month. Of
this total the United States supplies
100,000 tons, and has recently been
furnishing an additional 20,000 to
25,000 tons a month.

This promise was given to Italy
after consultation with the French
Mission at which it was decided to
cut down on shipments of coal to
France.

Dr. Garfield, United States Fuel Ad-
ministrator, announced on Wednesday
that the application of the advance
in wages will become effective in
nearly all the large coal producing sec-
tions.

Some misunderstanding over the
operation of the automatic penalty
clause has occurred in the south-
western districts, that is to say Missouri,
Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and
Texas. A number of coal operators
and miners are on their way to Wash-
ington for the purpose of having a
penalty clause provided for in the
President's order of Oct. 27 approved
by the Fuel Administrator. Other dis-
tricts in different parts of the coun-
try where contractual relations exist
between mine workers and operators,
are submitting their penalty clauses
to the Fuel Administrator for his
approval.

There is no indication of any dis-
turbance in the labor conditions in
applying the advance in wages with
the penalty provision agreed to. Il-
linois, Indiana and Ohio, where con-
siderable unrest existed, have been
straightened out and miners are now
giving service in the mines of these
states.

The conservation division is devot-
ing much time to analyzing all the
plans for the conservation of fuel
which are coming from all parts of
the country. The analysis is aimed
to discover not only the largest waste-
age of fuel, but those large consump-
tions of coal for non-essential pur-
poses in which limitation is most
available and will produce the quick-
est results. Many activities which in-
volve large consumptions of fuel and
many methods of using this fuel
which are perfectly legitimate in times
of peace, will be found susceptible of
changes which involve very slight
sacrifice of material interests, but of-
fer opportunity for considerable sav-
ings of fuel.

Message to Gen. Cadorna

Professor Orlando, New Premier,
Promises Full Support of People

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—Prof. Vi-
torio E. Orlando, the new Italian Pre-
mier, has sent the following telegram
to General Cadorna, Commander-in-
Chief of the Italian Army:

"Fully realizing the formidable re-
sponsibility I am assuming at the
present moment, when I take up the
direction of the Italian Government,
my first thought is to assure your ex-
cellency that the Italian people sup-
port your intrepidity in your terrible
trial, and that not for one instant
has its faith in the army and in its
chief been shaken. To those whom it
acclaimed in the hour of victory, to
those still more closely does the na-
tion feel itself bound in the hour of
adversity."

"The immense effort of the adver-
sary, who has gathered and hurled
against us the accumulation of his
strength, if it has succeeded in
bursting in upon a dear and glorious
fragment of our country, it has not
curbed our spirit nor broken up the
inner strength of the country."

"Let the enemy know—that the world
knows—that the Italians under the
burden of their inexpressible grief at
the sight of their country invaded,
have made it a point of honor to sink
all their internal differences, so as to
strengthen their will and energy in
(Continued on page two, column six)

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Whether or not it is General Cadorna's intention to hold the line on the Tagliamento river still remains to be seen. Naturally he has made no statement, and everything on the subject is consequently entirely in the nature of speculation. So far as can be gathered he is withdrawing in tolerably good order, retiring his flanks simulta-
neously with his center on which the greatest pressure has been exerted. The Germans claim 120,000 prisoners and 1000 guns, and the Italian commander is doubtless not in a position yet to check his losses. At the same time the German advance is largely a spectacular and political one, and it yet remains to be seen how serious it is in its intention of striking at any vital spot in the Italian peninsula. As was pointed out yesterday, political strategy has commonly proved very questionable strategy, and has not infrequently, after the first success, ended disastrously. It is necessary, however, just because strategy is political to make the most of the results, and time alone will show whether the German communications, which the whole world has seen in recent months can be very much made to order, are entirely justified or not.

Meantime Sir Douglas Haig is slowly sapping his way over the edge of Passchendaele ridge, his men digging them-
selves in every moment as they advance. From the captured high ground Nieupoort and Bruges are distinctly visible, but the ground remains so bad that it is at times practically impos-
sible to force a passage over it, and this, apparently, alone, is saving the remaining German positions for the time being.

Captures Exaggerated
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Italian withdrawal is now considered to be taking a more normal course. An interesting feature was learned by The Christian Science Monitor
(Continued on page two, column two)

MEETING IN PARIS SHOWS UNANIMITY

Radical-Socialist Congress Firm
in Demanding Restoration of
Alsace-Lorraine—Supports
Society-of-Nations Idea

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Thursday)—Unan-
imity was the dominant note of the
Radical-Socialist congress. The ques-
tions considered included political and
social reforms, reconstruction work
and parliamentary control. The en-
tire party demands the restitution of
Alsace-Lorraine without qualification.
The declaration unanimously adopted
affirmed the right and duty of Parlia-
ment to insure the adequate prosecu-
tion of the war. The declaration paid
homage to the republican armies and
to the Allies, welcomed Mr. Wilson's
Society-of-Nations idea and affirmed
its support of social, economic and
educational reforms and of unity
among parties in defense of the Republic.

Mr. Renoult in his speech closing the
congress affirmed the Radical Party
demand for necessary reparations and
guarantees, aimed not at profit but
security, so that France may feel free
to join the Society of Nations. M.
Renoult welcomed Alsace-Lorrainean
delegates, who, as earnest of the dis-
annexation of the two provinces, have
been admitted to the party's executive.

The Society-of-Nations scheme found
an ardent advocate at the congress in
Ferdinand Buisson of the Ligue des
Droits de l'Homme. In a remarkable
speech, he traced the idea to the
French Revolution and to the great
exiles Victor Hugo, Edgar Guein, and
M. Bourgeois, who, in 1839, pro-
posed the idea in the name of France
at the Hague conference. The con-
gress urged the French Government
to propose to its allies the immediate
recognition of the beginnings of the
Society of Nations to be found in the
cause binding the allied countries and
to provide it with a legal, political,
economic, financial and military con-
stitution. During the last sitting, M.
Malvy, former Minister of the Interior,
was cheered in delivering a speech in
self-defense. M. Diebierre, senator of
Nord, was elected president.

STERN MEASURES FOR RUSSIAN PROVINCES

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—
The Provisional Government took
sternly repressive measures against
two Russian provinces today. Fin-
land was announced as having been
placed under jurisdiction of the north-
ern front, because of refusal of au-
thorities there to cooperate in evacu-
ation of certain points. As to Ukrai-
nia, the Government decided to cut off
all money from the central Govern-
ment heretofore given the province for
administration, because of the growth
of a movement there for autonomy.

More vigorous measures, it was
stated, are in view.

ITALIANS "LAY DOWN ARMS"
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—
Sixty thousand Italian soldiers "laid
down their arms east of the lower
Tagliamento," the official statement
announced today. The war office an-
nounced the total number of prisoners
taken in the great Italian drive had
now reached 180,000 men and 1500
guns were taken.

HOUSE OF LORDS ACTS ON HONORS

Resolves That Henceforth an
Honor Should Be Accom-
panied With Reasons for It—
Food Debate in Lower House

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
WESTMINSTER, England (Thurs-
day)—In the House of Lords yester-
day specific cases were given of men
who, endeavoring to secure titles or
honors for others, had been faced with
demands for payment into party
funds. Lord Selborne was particu-
larly specific. Among the cases he
mentioned were the following: Sir
James Gildes, founder of the Soldiers
and Sailors Families Association, was
offered but declined £25,000, £10,000,
and £10,000, respectively, by
three different people for his associa-
tion to secure them titles; Dr. Miller
of Leicester, medical officer of health,
approached a local political associa-
tion with a view to securing a title
for a friend who had rendered great
public services. He was asked what
his friend would pay; friends of Mr.
George Holman, seven times Mayor
of Lewes, tried to secure an honor for
him, but the attempt failed, as Mr.
Holman declined the specific request
for a contribution to party funds;
some years ago, a friend of Sir George
Kekewich told the latter he wanted a
title and was introduced to the party
whip, securing his title for the pay-
ment of £5000 and withdrawal of the
opposition he had been showing to the
licensing bill.

Lord Loreburn mentioned the case
of a man who was approached with a
proposal that he should pay £25,000
for a baronetcy or £15,000 for a
knighthood. He declined, not wishing
the title, but was then told that a
knighthood "could be pulled off for
£10,000," and if he wished a baronetcy
later on, full valuation for the first
honor would be allowed.

After Lord Curzon had replied for
the Government, the peers unani-
mously resolved that an honor should
henceforth be accompanied by a state-
ment of reasons for it and that the
Prime Minister should satisfy himself
that no payment or expectation thereof
entered into the matter.

Mr. Runciman in the House of Com-
mons yesterday severely criticized the
Government's food control policy. At
50 cubic feet per ton the freights on
tea from the East had risen from 40s.
or 50s. per ton to 280s. and 300s. per
ton and the same was true of freights
on cocoa, rice, etc. Mr. Runciman ar-
gued that where ships were requisit-
ioned at low rates the advantage
should accrue to the consumer and
not pass ultimately to the Treasury as
a form of indirect taxation.

Mr. Runciman also criticized the
Government's policy of maximum
prices. For gooseberries, the price had
been put at £23 per ton with carrying,
but gooseberries were now selling at
£17, £12 and even £10. Mr. Runciman
gave other instances and then, on the
other hand, quoted the maximum
for peas which was £42 wholesale and
£58 retail. Our merchants had, how-
ever, been able to evade the law.
(Continued on page two, column four)

GERMANS RETIRE IN EAST AFRICAN AREA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The
following official communication was
issued last night dealing with the op-
erations in East Africa:

"In the western area the German
forces have been driven from the
Mahenge district by combined opera-
tions of Belgian and British columns
and have retired to the vicinity of
Magangira on the Luwegu River, east
of Tabora."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

German East Africa
Successfully pressing their advantage
in Mahenge neighborhood, General
Northey's troops have captured
the town of Liwale.

of Mahenge. A German covering de-
tachment was dislodged from Kingoli,
southwest of Mahenge, by a British
column advancing from the south. The
retreating Germans abandoned two
guns.

"Liwale, a German administrative
center of some importance southwest
of Kilwa, was occupied on Monday by
a detachment of General Northey's
troops. Twenty-four German Euro-
peans were captured."

"To the south our patrols are active
in the vicinity of Mahiwa, while Por-
tuguese troops are in positions of
readiness on the Rovuma River."

"It is confirmed that the enemy's
losses in the recent fighting about
Nyangao were severe. The minimum
estimate, exclusive of wounded, is 53
German Europeans and 268 Askaris
killed, and 241 Europeans and 677
Askaris captured."

FINLAND HIT BY U-BOAT TORPEDO

United States Transport Not
Much Damaged and Returns
to Port Under Own Steam

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United
States transport Finland was tor-
pedoed in foreign waters, homeward
bound, Secretary of the Navy Daniels
announced today. There was no loss
of life and the transport returned to
a foreign port, under her own steam.
The damage to the ship was slight.

Secretary Daniels' statement fol-
lows:

"The Navy Department has received
dispatches stating that the transport
Finland was torpedoed while return-
ing from foreign waters. The damage
to the ship was slight and she re-
turned to port under her own steam."

The Finland is the second transport
to be attacked while returning from
its mission to Europe. The Antilles
was torpedoed and sunk on Oct. 17.

The dispatches to the Navy Depart-
ment regarding the attack on the
Finland stated that no submarine was
seen; as was the case in the attack on
the Antilles. Whether the Germans are
using a new system in hiding their
attacks on transport ships is a ques-
tion puzzling naval authorities.

The Finland is a 12,700-ton steamer,
commanded by Captain Jensen. She
was formerly a Red Star Liner, and
was built by Cramps in Philadelphia in
1902. She is 560 feet long.

NATION'S CAPITAL BANISHES LIQUOR

Washington City and District
of Columbia Now Under
Prohibition Law—National
Amendment Comes Up Next

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Prohibition
was officially ushered into the District
of Columbia at midnight Wednesday,
Oct. 31, when Senator Sheppard's dry
law went into effect. The significant
feature about the event is the fact
that the capital of the United States
Government is to set the pace to be
followed by the states. The nation hav-
ing entered into the greatest war of
its history, the end of the liquor traf-
fic in the nation's capital sets an ex-
ample for the wet states to follow.

At the next session of Congress,
which convenes in December next, a
strenuous effort will be made to pass
the proposed prohibition amendment
to the Constitution, which went
through the Senate last summer and
is now in the custody of the House
Judiciary Committee. The proposed
amendment will be reported early in
the session, and it is believed that the
lower branch of Congress will follow
in the lead of the upper chamber and
vote in favor of the amendment. This
action will put the prohibition issue
squarely up to the people. The legisla-
tures of the 27 states now dry would
be depended upon to ratify the amend-
ment. Nine more would be required,
since three-fourths of the states must
ratify before a proposed amendment
can become operative.

Prohibition forces all over the coun-
try, realizing that prohibition is to be
the one issue second only in impor-
tance to the war to which the Ameri-
can people must give consideration,
are elated over the fact that the Dis-
trict of Columbia, in which is situated
the city of Washington, the nation's
capital, discards intoxicants and
makes trafficking in liquor a misde-
meanor just at the time when the
individual states probably will be
called upon to act upon the issue.

Washington has long been known as
an temperate city. At the time the
Sheppard dry law became effective there
were 269 retail liquor establish-
ments and 69 wholesale liquor houses,
which were forced to suspend busi-
ness. The yearly drink bill of the na-
tional capital has been estimated at
more than \$15,000,000.

Washington, by virtue of its new
prohibition law, is the only great cap-
ital of the world where prohibition law
is operative, for even in Petrograd
light wines are now legally sold.

The agitation for prohibition in the
city of Washington and the District
of Columbia began actively in Con-
gress two years ago. Senator Shep-
pard of Texas is the author of the
law which makes the nation's capital
dry territory. The Texas Senator is
also the author of the prohibition
amendment which comes before Con-
gress for consideration at its ap-
proaching session. Senator Sheppard,
always an ardent worker for prohibi-
tion, has prepared the following
statement for The Christian Science
Monitor:

"The coming of prohibition to the
national capital is the signal for the
nation to fall in line. The most sig-
nificant result of prohibition in the
District of Columbia is not the mere
fact that drink has been ostracized
from the small area in which stands
the nation's capital city, although
this in itself is an epochal step, but
the moral effect which this step will
exert upon the various states when
the time comes for the ratification of
the prohibition amendment to the
Constitution which Congress will un-
doubtedly adopt at the next session."

"Twenty-seven of the 48 states are
(Continued on page four, column two)

NOT HIS AFFAIR, SAYS KARL MUCK

Boston Symphony Conductor,
Regarding Providence Inci-
dent, Refers to Statement by
Maj. Henry L. Higginson

"It is not my affair." This was the
reply of Karl Muck, conductor of the
Boston Symphony Orchestra today to
a query of a representative of The
Christian Science Monitor, why he did
not play the national air of the United
States at his concert. The director
said the whole matter rested with Maj.
Henry L. Higginson, the founder and
sustainer of the organization, and he
referred to a statement from Major
Higginson, published this morning in a
Boston paper as settling the question.

As an answer to those who may ex-
press doubts concerning the patriot-
ism of the management of the Boston
Symphony Orchestra, a United States
flag was put out on the front of Sym-
phony Hall today. It is the same flag
that has long figured in Symphony
Hall activities, being the one that
hung from the middle of the auditor-
ium all the past summer, when an or-
chestra, composed of all but a few of
the regular Boston Symphony players,
gave the season of Pop concerts. Nor
was this the only symbol of Sym-
phony Hall patriotism. On all the
programs of the summer concerts the
national anthem, "The Star-Spangled
Banner," had a place. Regularly every
night at a given time the audience
beneath the flag arose and the musi-
cians played through the tune which
celebrates it.

The national anthem issue came to
a head in Providence, R. I., on the eve-
ning of Tuesday, Oct. 30, when the
Boston Symphony Orchestra gave a
concert in Infantry Hall, but did not
include the "Star Spangled Banner" in
the program, although a formal re-
quest was made for it before the con-
cert by women representing musical
and other organizations of the city and
the state. This request was addressed
by telegraph to C. A. Ellis, the man-
ager of the orchestra. In consequence
of the failure of the manager to have
the desire of the women complied
with, the Rhode Island Council of De-
fense on Wednesday is reported to
have recommended that the police
commission refuse further licenses for
concerts during the war, "when con-
ducted by Karl Muck."

The statement of Major Higginson
which Dr. Muck spoke of to The
Christian Science Monitor representa-
tive as the final word about the mat-
ter is in the form of a letter, the name
of the person to whom it was sent not
being given. From its context, it is
seen to be a discussion of a communica-
tion which appeared in the New
York Times relative to the concert
which the Boston Symphony Orches-
tra is scheduled to give in the course
of the winter, beginning next week,
in New York, and to have been writ-
(Continued on page four, column one)

FATALITIES REPORTED AFTER VACCINATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the pub-
lic health service today it was offi-
cially stated that of 10 fatalities since
July from tetanus following smallpox
vaccination, several occurred from
the product of one manufacturer, one
of the country's biggest dealers in
this vaccine, who is largely patronized
by army and navy purchasing agents.

UNITED STATES LOANS BRITAIN \$435,000,000

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United
States has extended its greatest single
credit of the war to any of the Allies
in increasing Great Britain's credit by
\$435,000,000 today. This sum is to be
drawn on by England between now
and Jan. 1, 1918. It brings England's
total war credits with this country to
\$1,860,000,000 and the total advanced
to the Allies to \$5,566,400,000.

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SPANISH EFFORTS TO FORM CABINET

Senor Sanchez de Toca Tries to
Construct a Ministry—Mili-
tary Difficulties

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
MADRID, Spain (Thursday)—The
main burden of the effort to construct
a cabinet which might sustain the dif-
ficulties of the times has fallen upon
Senor Sanchez de Toca, a statesman
of high reputation, and more respected
for the fact that, in recent times, he
has preferred to remain outside the
general political scramble and in-
trigue. He is a man of broad outlook
and views and one of his first propo-
sals to the King was that some of
the drastic proceedings against the
machinations in the recent revolution-
ary strike, by the late Government,
however necessary they may have ap-
peared at the time, should now be
undone, for the conciliatory effect such
an action would have on a very impor-
tant and restless section of the com-
munity. The King concurred with all
other leaders and then reverted to
Senor Sanchez de Toca, who set about
the formation of a coalition cabinet.

Count de Romanones, former Pre-
mier and leader of the new and in-
dependent Liberals, at once assented
to joining such administration, al-
though he and his supporters would
have preferred to be clear of govern-
mental responsibilities for some time.
Senor Garcia Prieto, leader of the
other Liberal wing, also agreed, and
it is understood Senor Dato was will-
ing. But jealousies and peevishness
manifested themselves, especially in
some of the advanced Conservative
sections and the original scheme had
to be dropped.

Sanchez de Toca then tried to make
up the Government from Liberals and
Conservatives of the Monarchical
Center, in combination with some of
Regionalists and Reformists, who
have recently been so active in con-
(Continued on page two, column seven)

MAYOR FAILS TO ANSWER SUMMONS

Bonding Hearing Goes Over a
Day After Counsel Hurlburt
of Boston Finance Board
Urges Contempt Action

When the Boston Finance Commis-
sion, which is making an inquiry into
the liability bonding business done by
city employees and contractors, met at
10 o'clock this morning in the School
Committee room in Mason Street,
Mayor James M. Curley, who had been
summoned to appear, was not present.
His personal counsel, Daniel H. Coak-
ley, made a statement to the effect that
Mr. Curley was in New York to attend
a dinner given by the Consul-
General of Japan, last night, an in-
vitation, Mr. Coakley said, the Mayor
had received and had accepted when
the Japanese war mission was in
Boston some weeks since. Atty.
Henry F. Hurlburt, special counsel for
the Finance Commission, told the com-
mission that the Mayor had been regu-
larly summoned, that he would prove
this by Constable Robert Reld, that the
Mayor's attitude toward the Finance
Commission should be scorned. He
declared that he wanted the commis-
sion to give him permission to appeal
to the Supreme Court of the State and
ask it to serve an order on the Mayor,
adjudging him in contempt.

Attorney Coakley vigorously op-
posed this action. He declared that
the Mayor had deemed his New York
engagement vital and that he had no
intention in the world of slighting the
commission or ignoring it as Atty.
Hurlburt had declared.

Finally after a prolonged confer-
ence the commission, after consulting
Mr. Hurlburt and Mr. Coakley, an-
(Continued on page two, column six)

LIQUOR TRAFFIC ATTACKS MEN OF ARMY AND NAVY

Evidence Shows That It Seeks
All Possible Means to Under-
mine Their General Well-
Being and Moral Stamina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Safeguarding
the moral welfare of the men in the
United States Army and Navy is a
task which, though it has begun at
home, should not end there.

This conviction was expressed re-
cently to Secretary of War Baker by
a number of temperance and prohibi-
tion advocates who have learned from
various sources that the forces of
vice, led by the liquor traffic, are using
every avenue of approach by which
the moral stamina of the men who are
fighting for democracy can be under-
mined, under pretense that those
things which weaken the soldier or
sailor morally, by satisfying his
grosser appetites, are somehow essen-
tial for his well-being as a soldier.

The precautions being taken in and
near military camps in the United
States, against these forces, including
the law which forbids a soldier or
sailor to drink intoxicating liquors,
are more or less well known. But it
was not this phase of the situation
which the prohibition workers brought
to Mr. Baker's attention. They assert
that more sinister than any of the
evil influences brought to bear in
camps on this side of the Atlantic, is
the leniency with which similar in-
fluences seem to be regarded after
American soldiers and sailors have
crossed the Atlantic and arrived in
France.

The Secretary of War, according to
one of those who attended the inter-
view in Washington, was exceedingly
noncommittal in his attitude. He is
quoted as saying that the War De-
partment was cognizant of all that
his visitors had told him, and that
every effort was being exerted to of-
fset the influences they protested
against. But it is claimed that the
Secretary did not give out any infor-
mation of a specific nature, which
would show with any detail what pre-
cautions were being taken.

The prohibition forces, however,
have not ceased their efforts to arouse
public opinion to the moral dangers
besetting men in the American service
when they get to France. It is
probable that from now on this sub-
ject will not be an unfamiliar one in
the public press. The prohibition
press, at least, will make much of it.

This bureau is able to state some of
the things which, it is said, were
revealed at the interview with the
Secretary of War. Besides the prohibi-
tion leaders, two captains of the
French army were present. With one
of the most active church workers in
this city acting as interpreter, these
captains gave details of conditions in
France, as affecting the morals of the
men, which were a surprise to many
of the persons present, but which in-
cluded among them matters of which
the Secretary of War said, the War
Department was well aware.

According to this bureau's Inform-
ant, the Secretary of War was told
that the liquor traffic had caused to
be constructed or fitted up, near the
points where soldiers land and con-
centrate, large numbers of disorderly
houses, and that the extensive use of
these places by American soldiers and
sailors was encouraged.

It is known, also, that the American
soldier or sailor has little difficulty
in obtaining all the liquor he wants
while he is in France. Men who man
the transports tell, with hardly any
reservation, of the condition in which
some of their fellows return to

military authority, Jan. 15, 1917, prohibiting the circulation of alcohol in all the French regions occupied by the English Army. And this "in order to respond to the declarations of civil and military authorities signaling alcoholism as an obstruction to the agricultural and industrial production required by the necessities of national defense." Shall we wait until the American, too, perhaps, shall inflict a like humiliation upon our Ministers of the Interior, of Munitions, of Supplies, and many other of their colleagues?

Another prohibition leader who attended the conference with the Secretary of War points out that letters received from relatives of his in the Canadian Army prove that, despite the fact that Canada has war-time prohibition, the Canadians, at least in that part of the army in which his correspondents serve, are being served with brandy as a regular ration. This informant also says that a British ship was held for some hours, soon after it left port, until the crew could "sober up."

The informant last referred to is an Episcopalian of active prominence, in close touch with affairs in England through relatives who are ministers of the Church of England. To this bureau he said:

"Conditions with regard to alcohol and other vices, on the other side, and especially in France, are full of danger for our men. I understand that the Secretary of War is aware of these conditions, and that his department is doing all it can to offset them. But the measures should be prompt and drastic. The American soldier and sailor should not be allowed to conduct himself in France in a manner he is not allowed to assume in this country."

Another feature of the situation is the fact that American sailors returning on transports are allowed, or at least have been allowed, to bring with them bottles of French liquor, especially champagne, so long as they carry it under the guise of gifts for friends. This and every other feature of the conditions are, it is charged, encouraged by the liquor traffic, which sees the American soldier in France "enjoying" those canteen privileges of which he is deprived in the United States.

With regard to this attitude of the liquor traffic, an editorial in the National Hotel Gazette is significant. This says that the anticentennial crusade in this country progressed until now there are laws which prevent the sale of any kind of alcoholic "beverage" to a soldier in uniform, "with interpretations that they may also prohibit anyone from giving a soldier a cooling draft of beer under any conditions whatever, except in the hospital with an army surgeon present to administer it, on the responsibility of saving a life."

Prohibitionists who have read this editorial mark how alcohol is described as a beverage and the subtle manner in which beneficent qualities for beer are proposed by its description as "cooling draught." They also point to the inference, contained at the end, that beer is used in hospitals by surgeons as a last resort. And in this connection they remind the public that the State of Ohio has recently barred the use of whiskey, even as a medicine, from all public institutions under the State Board Administration.

The National Hotel Gazette goes on to say that, although it is practically impossible for an American soldier to get a drink on American soil, the army is not going to fight on American soil. The editorial then cites the reported statement by James J. MacPherson in the House of Commons in London, in reply to a question, that canteens like those being supplied for the British and French armies were being supplied for the Americans without objection from the American military authorities. It is said that wine, beer, porter, rum and like "beverages" are provided in these canteens.

The liquor men are charging Congress with insincerity in its passage of temperance laws with reference to the army. Congress, says the hotel publication, is hedging the soldiers and sailors about as if they were kindergarten children. "This war," concludes the editorial, "may restore common sense and courage to support it to the Government in resisting the fanatical demands of the antisaloon lobby."

In connection with the reported MacPherson statement, a leader in the antisaloon league movement informs this bureau that a representative of the Government came to New York to investigate the report that a New York newspaper had published the statement about the canteens. That paper denied ever having published such a report. It is said, although the informant showed the writer a clipping from the paper in question, and telling about the alleged MacPherson statement.

Prohibition leaders in this city are watching closely the situation with regard to the moral welfare of American soldiers and sailors. They would be interested to know exactly what measures are being taken by the War Department to protect men in the American service who are subjected, not only in camps at home, but in towns and camps abroad, to dangers which, the prohibition leaders are convinced, are connected with the men of the liquor traffic.

"We all ought to remember," said one prohibition worker to this bureau, "what happened after the Civil War in this country; how great a setback prohibition received because returning soldiers had developed appetites for alcohol while in the armies. The same thing may be true in this country after this war, unless we recognize the danger, now, for what it is, and exert every energy to withstand it."

MEDAL FOR AMERICAN AVIATOR

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The foreign service committee of the Aero Club of America has visited the Lafayette squadron and conferred the war medal of the club on Lieut. Raoul Lufbery.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

representative in authoritative quarters that the figures published by the Germans of the captures of both Italian troops and guns are very considerably exaggerated. Villages mentioned in the Italian communiqué indicate that the retirement to the line of the Tagliamento is now nearing completion. Meanwhile, General Allenby reports a recrudescence of Turkish activity on the Gaza front, where some detachments of London yeomanry gallantly held their positions till assistance arrived, though greatly outnumbered. The operations in German East Africa are developing favorably, and in Flanders recently won positions are being consolidated by the British and French forces.

British Artillery Active

LONDON, England (Thursday)—British artillery blasted away an enemy concentration around Passchendaele apparently being prepared for an attack. Sir Douglas Haig reported today. East and northeast of Ypres the British commander-in-chief said hostile artillery was active.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The German official report issued on Wednesday night reads: In Flanders and on the Chemin des Dames the artillery activity has been of a varied nature.

In the East there is nothing of special importance to report. In Italy there have been successful engagements on the Tagliamento plain. The number of Italian prisoners has increased to more than 13,000. The number of guns captured is more than 1000.

An earlier statement said: Western theater, front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: On the middle Flanders battle front desperate fighting took place on Tuesday. Drums, which extended in the morning over the whole front from Houthulst wood to the Comines-Ypres canal, was followed throughout the day by strong British attacks between the railways leading from Roulers to Ypres via Langemarck and Zonnebeke.

The weight of the enemy thrust was directed against the village of Passchendaele, which was temporarily lost. By an instantaneous attack, our storm-troop regiments supported by concentrated artillery fire, recaptured the village. This was entirely held against fresh attacks begun later by the British, which resulted in subversive fighting lasting until dark.

Our infantry, fighting on the flanks of the village, and our battle-tried machine gun sharpshooters, with unshakable endurance, successfully repulsed in the devastated muddy crater fields enemy attacks many times repeated throughout the day, and recovered lost territory from the enemy forces by powerful counterthrusts.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Thursday)—An official report on operations in the Egyptian Theater made public on Wednesday says:

On Saturday our line of cavalry posts thrown out in advance of our main position was attacked by a force of about 3000 Turks, with 12 guns. Though outnumbered and enveloped on both flanks, detachments of the London yeomanry fought with great gallantry, holding their positions for six hours until assistance arrived, and thereby rendering great service to their infantry comrades.

Repeated charges by the Turkish cavalry resulted only in a slight gain at the expense of heavy losses. Our casualties were under 100. Yesterday morning's communiqué says the hostile artillery showed some activity during the night on the battle front against the positions captured yesterday, but no counter-attacks occurred.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Thursday)—The official statement issued on Wednesday says:

North of the Aisne there was artillery fighting on the whole sector between Vauxaillon and Pinon, and along our new positions in the region of Froimont. We repulsed enemy detachments which attempted to capture our small posts north of the Lohre in the region northwest of Rheims.

In the Argonne, in the region of Bouleilles, the German troops made a surprise attack. After lively engagements they were compelled to return to their lines, having suffered considerable losses.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front. Enemy aviators threw 30 bombs last night on Dunkirk. Neither victims nor important material losses have been reported up to the present.

The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads: To the north of the Aisne artillery actions occurred in the neighborhood of Pinon.

The number of prisoners captured by us in the course of our offensive from Oct. 23 to 27 was 12,157, of whom 287 were officers. The cannon numbered 180.

On the right bank of the Meuse, the Germans attempted this morning against our positions in the sector of Beaumont a surprise attack, which we repulsed. Between the Meuse and Bezonvaux there was a quite violent bombardment during the course of the afternoon.

On Oct. 30 six enemy airplanes were brought down by our pilots; four others fell in a damaged condition within their own lines. Our bombing squadrons last night dropped 7700 kilos of projectiles and explosives on the railway stations at Thionville, Bettendorf, Malzieux, Metz, Longeville, Metz, Joigny and Conflans, as well as on the station at

Luxemburg. All our objectives were reached. Eastern theater, Oct. 30: The day was calm along the whole front. Only patrol encounters occurred in the valley of the Struma and near Lymnitsa. The artillery activity was feeble.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—The official statement issued on Wednesday follows: On all fronts the fighting has been limited to fusillades and scouting operations.

Enemy attempts to fraternize have been observed on the northern front near Iloulet, south of the Pontevzh Railway and near the village of Brithanski and on western sectors north of Postavy. Near Visneff Lake and near the village of Ostrovlinsk and northwest of the small town of Krokhnia they were stopped by our artillery.

On the Baltic Sea the situation is unchanged. Aviation: On Sunday our aviators dropped eight poods of bombs on enemy stores and works in the Welle-Tarnopol region. On Monday in the region of Okna an enemy airplane was brought down inside the enemy lines. Enemy aviators dropped 20 bombs on the station of Malinova, northeast of Dvinsk, but without causing damage.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The official statement issued on Wednesday reads:

During Tuesday, various engagements took place on the hill of St. Daniele del Friuli, along the Ledra Canal, at Pasion Schiavonesco and at Pozzuolo del Friuli.

The brave behavior of our covering units and cavalry has permitted the other troops to continue the movement toward positions on the new line.

U-BOAT HAVOC LESS; MORE SHIPS NEEDED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Thursday)—

Last night's Admiralty shipping statement shows a smaller number of arrivals and departures, and fewer British vessels sunk during the week ending Oct. 28. The difference, as compared with the previous week, again shows no change in Great Britain's shipping position, and the need for new tonnage to replace that destroyed is still considered as pressing as ever. Following are the particulars contained in the Admiralty statement:

Vessels of all nationalities arriving at United Kingdom ports, 2385.

Departures, 2321.

Vessels over 1600 tons destroyed, 14, which includes one during the week ending Oct. 21; under 1600 tons, 4; unsuccessfully attacked, 1.

No fishing vessels were sunk. Figures compiled from British Admiralty statements show the result of 36 weeks of unrestricted German submarine activities against British shipping, exclusive of fishing craft, to be as follows:

Feb. 25, 1917	4,541	21	6.46	12
March 4, 1917	5,005	23	4.5	12
March 11, 1917	3,944	17	4.3	16
March 18, 1917	5,082	24	4.7	19
March 25, 1917	4,747	25	5.2	13
April 1, 1917	4,680	31	6.6	18
April 8, 1917	4,773	19	4.0	14
April 15, 1917	4,710	28	6.0	15
April 22, 1917	5,207	55	10.6	27
April 29, 1917	5,406	51	9.4	24
May 6, 1917	4,871	45	9.4	34
May 13, 1917	5,120	23	4.5	19
May 20, 1917	5,432	27	4.9	9
May 27, 1917	5,487	19	3.4	17
June 3, 1917	5,835	18	3.4	17
June 10, 1917	5,589	32	5.7	23
June 17, 1917	5,890	32	5.4	31
June 24, 1917	5,799	28	4.8	23
July 1, 1917	5,591	20	3.6	16
July 8, 1917	5,696	17	3.0	16
July 15, 1917	5,748	18	3.1	16
July 22, 1917	5,582	24	4.3	15
July 29, 1917	5,523	21	3.8	9
Aug. 5, 1917	5,469	23	4.2	13
Aug. 12, 1917	5,442	16	2.9	13
Aug. 19, 1917	5,602	18	3.2	18
Aug. 26, 1917	5,309	23	4.3	6
Sept. 2, 1917	4,816	23	4.7	9
Sept. 9, 1917	5,612	18	3.2	6
Sept. 16, 1917	5,432	28	5.1	12
Sept. 23, 1917	5,466	15	2.7	12
Sept. 30, 1917	5,422	13	2.4	16
Oct. 7, 1917	5,151	16	3.1	5
Oct. 14, 1917	4,218	18	4.2	5
Oct. 21, 1917	5,337	25	4.7	7
Oct. 28, 1917	4,608	18	3.9	5

Four Italian Ships Lost

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The following particulars of Italian shipping for the week ending Oct. 28, have been published.

Arrivals and departures at Italian ports of vessels of all nationalities 815. Two Italian vessels over 1500 tons, one under 1500 tons, and one small sailing ship were sunk. One Italian steamer was unsuccessfully attacked.

TEMPORARY PEACE OPPOSED FOR RUSSIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—

In his speech before the Russian Preliminary Parliament Mr. Tereschenko, the Foreign Minister, emphasized strongly that the practical interests of the State imperatively demanded that Russia should not remain isolated and that no one in Russia should agree to a peace humiliating her or adversely affecting her vital interests. Such a peace, he said, would be an historical blunder which would retard for many years the triumph of democratic ideals and bring a curse upon those who permitted it. Such a peace would soon be followed by another war.

Tracing the course of events up to the collapse of the Russian offensive, Mr. Tereschenko attributed the later phenomenon to the deep ignorance and lack of sense of responsibility inherited from the old regime.

HOUSE OF LORDS ACTS ON HONORS

(Continued from page one)

ever, bought them in America at £85 to £88, burning their fingers to the extent of £40 per ton. Dealing with potatoes, Mr. Runciman referred to the guaranteed price of £6 per ton to growers. New acreage had been devoted to potatoes; in England, 80,000; Scotland, 20,000, and Ireland 170,000. This year's crop would be 8,000,000 tons as against 5,500,000 last year. Farmers must sell quickly or the crop would perish. Therefore, potatoes were being thrown on the market at £3 10s. to £4 per ton or £2, under the guaranteed price.

Mr. Runciman calculated that a grant of £2 per ton would cost the treasury no less than £10,000,000, in addition to £40,000,000 "on the loaf." Many growers cultivated 7000 acres, which at 8 tons per acre would yield 56,000 tons in all. The Government might have to grant such a grower £3 per ton or a government grant of £100,000, on which no excess profits would be paid.

Mr. Prothero, replying, said he was in a sea of difficulties. The question was had the maximum price increased commodities, and he pointed out that Great Britain alone showed an increase in the productivity of her soil, despite the shortage of labor. Mr. Runciman, he said, did not believe that maximum prices had very much influence on production. There he differed altogether. He recounted calculations which had led to the fixing of £6 per ton and then said the Food Controller intended to buy up the whole crop at £6 with a view to retailing it to the consumer. For some reason this was still being discussed.

He gave his reasons for thinking it would be ruinous for potatoes to be sold below £6. The quantity grown for domestic consumption by growers all over the country made the present demand for potatoes unusually small, a fact which covered the whole situation. The Food Controller was trying various ways in which to relieve the unexpected glut and conserve potatoes until May or June next year. The plans included the converting of potatoes into flour, using them in baking bread and in making industrial alcohol.

Sir Leo Chiozza Money, for the Shipping Controller, defended the rise in rates, declaring that while liners were doubtless requisitioned at blue book rates, seamen's wages had doubled, coal was more costly and submarines had greatly increased insurance. Freight would be revised in six months' time.

Change in Admiralty

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced a change in British navy administration in his maiden speech in the House of Commons today. He declared that growth of the administrative work of that office would necessitate the appointment of a civil lord to succeed Sir Francis Hopwood.

During the war, Sir Eric said, 40 to 50 per cent of the German submarines in the North Sea, the Atlantic and the Arctic oceans had been sunk. Those sunk in the last quarter were as many as the total for the year 1916," he declared.

GERMAN CAMPAIGN OBJECT UNCOVERED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Petit Parisien states that at a delegates' meeting of the Chamber and Senate army committees for ensuring national security, Senator Berenger reported on the Bolo, Duval, Margulies and other affairs, showing them as offshoots of the German secret campaign in allied countries. The aim of the campaign in France had been at first to poison the French mind against England, so as to bring about a separate peace. The working classes and the press had been attacked before the entry of Italy into the war, then an attempt to separate Russia from her allies followed and finally the German object had been the undermining of the morale of the civilian population in allied countries.

At the close of the report, Senator Berenger stated the German attempts were still continuing, but failure had been stamped on her campaign. The Echo de Paris, commenting on Senator Berenger's report, states that it has made a great impression and its conclusions have led to the demand for an inquiry into the acts of the Government, which M. Malvy was Minister of Interior.

ADMIRAL DE CHAIR, RECEIVES PROMOTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England—Amongst the most recent naval appointments announced by the Admiralty is that of Acting Vice-Admiral Sir D. S. de Chair to be Vice-Admiral. Admiral de Chair is well known as one of the youngest and most brilliant admirals in the British service. Educated on board the Britannia, he entered the navy in 1873 and his first experience of active service was as a midshipman in H. M. S. Alexandra, when he was present at the bombardment of Alexandria in July, 1882. On landing with the naval brigade he was taken prisoner when on special service alone outside the British lines. At the end of the war, he was mentioned in dispatches and was chosen by Sir Gerald Wolsey, the British Commander-in-Chief, to carry home the dispatches when the British forces entered Cairo.

As a sublieutenant, he obtained five first-class certificates and, on being immediately promoted to first lieutenant, qualified as a torpedo specialist. After that he served as commander in

the St. George, the Doris and the Majestic, and was promoted captain. In 1902 he went to Washington as naval attaché to the Embassy, later on, commanding the Bacchante and the Cochrane. Then in 1910 he was appointed Assistant Controller to the Navy, and remained in that position until he was promoted rear-admiral in 1912. In the following year he returned to the Admiralty as Naval Secretary to the first Lord of the Admiralty, and, at the outbreak of the war, was placed in command of the tenth cruiser squadron.

RECENT ACTIVITIES OF BRITISH AIRCRAFT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Thursday)—

A hostile airplane crossed the Kentish coast early this morning, says an official statement given out here yesterday. "It did not penetrate inland, and, being engaged by anti-aircraft guns, immediately dropped bombs in fields and made off to sea, dropping the rest of the bombs in the water. There were no casualties, and no damage was caused."

The British War Office last night issued the following statement on aviation activities on the western front: "On Tuesday there were a few fine intervals during which our airplanes observed for our artillery and fired several thousand rounds from their machine guns at enemy troops in the trenches and on the roads."

"Over 100 bombs were dropped on hostile billets at Roulers and elsewhere during the day and again at night. In air fighting, four hostile machines were driven down, and one was driven down out of control. Two of our machines are missing."

"Last night our machines again attacked the railway station and lines around Saarbrücken, northeast of Metz, Germany. The bombs were seen to burst with good effect."

"All our machines returned, though the weather conditions were exceptionally bad. This morning at 11, 12 of our machines went further afield and attacked the munition works and gas works at Pirmasens, 20 miles beyond Saarbrücken. Bombs were seen to burst on factories and the gas works with excellent results. Many photographs were taken and the weather was good. All our machines returned."

LONDON, England (Thursday)—

Three hostile aircraft penetrated to the heart of London. Lord French announced today. Bombs were dropped southeast and southwest. About 20 machines engaged the invaders. The commander-in-chief of seven defense forces reported that some groups of air raiders had been sighted over the Thames estuary and along the Kent and Essex coasts. Clouds prevented decisive engagement with British aircraft.

"Our casualties were comparatively light, considering the number of machines and the nature of the attack," Lord French asserted.

CHANCELLORSHIP ISSUE IN GERMANY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—

Dr. Michaelis' resignation is announced. Regarding Count Hertling, the Weser Zeitung declares he finds it impossible to overcome the objections of the Left parties, while the National Liberals and Conservatives disapprove of the separation of the offices of Imperial Chancellor and Prussian Premier proposed in the event of his appointment, and the possibility of von Bethmann-Hollweg's return is now seriously discussed, while Count Posadowsky, Herr Brockdorff-Rantzau, and Herr Batocki are mentioned as likely candidates.

Prince Bülow is understood to be out of the running, owing to objections on the Kaiser's part, and there is little mention of von Kuehlmann.

NORWAY PROTESTS ATTACKS ON SHIPS

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Thursday)—Norway made a formal protest to Germany today against the recent German cruiser attacks on a flotilla of her ships proceeding to England under convoy of British warships.

COALITION CABINET PLAN FAILS IN SPAIN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—Señor Sanchez de Toca, who has been endeavoring to form a coalition cabinet has relinquished his task.

AIR RAID ON SPARAPPELHOEK

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Sparappelhoek was attacked yesterday by British airplanes, an Admiralty statement announced today. Clouds partially obscured the targets and the results were difficult to observe, the statement added. During patrol fighting an enemy machine was brought down. All British planes returned safely.

BOSTON ELEVATED

Boston Elevated Railway Company's gross earnings in October increased \$23,000 over the similar month a year ago, a gain of 1.42 per cent. This follows an increase in September over September, 1916, of \$13,400.

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ALLIED TROOPS TO HELP ITALY CHECK INVADERS

(Continued from page one)

order that again our native soil may be consecrated by a victory which cannot fail us."

M. Cambon Has Faith in Italy

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The firm conviction that the Italians, with the aid of French and British troops sent to reinforce them, will stop the invasion of Italian territory was expressed today by Jules Cambon, general secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in his weekly talk to the American correspondents.

The Italians, said M. Cambon, are a stout-hearted people, who he was sure would pull themselves together and repair what he alluded to as the "accident" which had happened to a part of their army. The Italian forces as a whole, he believed, would be inspired by the firm attitude and confidence of King Victor Emmanuel, a cool-headed and courageous man.

Messages to Premiers

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau ROME, Italy (Thursday)—Signor Orlando has sent the following message to Mr. Lloyd George: "If the enemy is reckoning on weakening our internal resistance, he is achieving a result opposite to his aim, for necessity will unify and strengthen the Italian nation." Signor Orlando has similarly telegraphed the French Premier, saying: "From example of heroic France in sacrifice and resistance, we draw great strength."

MAYOR FAILS TO ANSWER SUMMONS

(Continued from page one)

nounced that it would adjourn until tomorrow morning at 9:30 when the Mayor is to be present.

Mr. Coakley gave the commission his own personal promise that the Mayor would be present to take the witness stand tomorrow morning to answer Mr. Hurlbut's questions. It was also stipulated that Standish Wilcox, one of the Mayor's assistants and editor of the City Record, should also appear at the hearing when the Mayor did.

Mr. Coakley said the Mayor left New York on the 10 o'clock train this morning, and that he would go before the commission any time it would fix. The session was not more than half hour in length, but in this time Mr. Hurlbut took occasion to declare that the Mayor had repeatedly insulted and ignored the Finance Commission, and that he, as its special counsel, was not going to permit of such actions further. He said the Mayor's attitude was similar to that of a certain well-known one time New Yorker toward the public. He declared the Mayor had seemingly studied the making of his insults to the commission. He asserted that the Mayor's previous attitude on the witness stand and his present action in deliberately ignoring the command of the Supreme Court of the State, warranted the charge of deliberate insult.

"It seems to me that the Finance Commission has been completely ignored by Mr. Curley," said Attorney Hurlbut. "By his attitude the dignity of the Commonwealth has been insulted and abused. There is nothing for me to do but to ask this commission to go before the Supreme Court and ask for an order to show why Mr. Curley should not be adjudged in contempt of Court."

"Mr. Curley apparently forgets that the summons issued by the commission is a command on the part of the Commonwealth. Assuming that he did have this New York engagement he could have very easily gotten in touch with the commission or through his attorney have explained the circumstances. I feel quite sure that this body would allow Mr. Curley to have gone to New York to attend the dinner

and to receive the Order of the Rising Sun.

"Mr. Curley knew when we adjourned previously that he was wanted for this day. Then, too, even though he did go to New York, on this very vital mission, he could have got one of two trains last night, the midnight and the 10 o'clock, and have been here at 10 o'clock today. I can see absolutely no excuse. It appears to me to have been intentional."

Attorney Coakley objected to Mr. Hurlbut's interpreting Mayor Curley's motives to suit himself. He said the attorney read into the Mayor's actions something very different from what the Mayor really intends or feels. He promised that the Mayor would appear when the commission wanted him to do so, and that to appeal to the high court would be like the 100,000 men marching up the hill and then marching right down again.

When the commission finally allowed Mr. Coakley's warrant for his witness to stand, they gave Attorney Hurlbut permission to ask John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel for the city, who is in New York for a vacation, to seek Mr. Sullivan's consent to have his deposition taken there in the shortest possible time. Mr. Sullivan had been sought by a Constable Reid yesterday, as well as had Mayor Curley.

The constable took the stand and handed to the commission a long statement detailing how he had tried to serve Mayor Curley with summons to attend the hearing. He said that yesterday when he did get into the Mayor's office the latter had said on receiving the summons: "You can tell the Finance Commission that my time is not my own. I have an appointment to take dinner with the Consul-General of Japan in New York and I shall not attend this

SPAIN LOOKS INTO SHIPPING QUESTION

Vigo Exhibits Much Enterprise With Her New Steamship Lines—Cadiz Has Great Confidence in Its Fine Harbor

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

CADIZ, Spain.—It is considered that the department of national work and industry in which Spain will show to most advantage in the period of intense economic development that will set in after the war, will be that of shipping. She is already looking into this question. Many advantages are possessed by the country, which it is realized now have not been exploited in the past. While such powers as Germany, Austria, and others suffer for want of ports, Spain has a coast line and harbors unequaled in the advantages they offer. She has a coast that faces England, the Atlantic from the north and south, and the Mediterranean. Bilbao, Corunna, Vigo, Cadiz, Cartagena, Valencia, and Barcelona—these make up a wonderful set of ports, but much of their quality has been wasted. There are signs of activity, however. New steamship lines are running from Vigo, which is exhibiting much enterprise, and challenges Bilbao, Barcelona, and Cadiz in general importance.

Cadiz is now showing some alertness as to the situation. The natural advantages of the port are great, and the place is beautifully situated, while in many respects the city is one of the most keenly commercial in Spain, offering indeed few attractions, except a little scenery, to anyone not wholly occupied with business matters. In point of geographical situation it is, perhaps more usefully situated than any of the other ports of Spain, its position being so central. The city of Cadiz can never become a center of industry or agriculture. Its own special industries are small. The Government has made 10 concessions for tunny fishing, and salting and preserving for home consumption and exportation to Italy are carried on. At two establishments, one of which is German, the manufacture of ice and soda water, and other beverages, is extensively conducted, the ice-making being a very profitable business. A nonalcoholic beverage that came originally from Germany is made in large quantities and seems to be very popular. There are good hopes, also, of establishing a large petroleum supply from the wells in the Villamartin district. Various Spanish syndicates and one British firm made borings some years ago and went to a depth of 500 meters, with encouraging results, and subsequently the Government allocated a sum of 700,000 pesetas toward the expenses of boring to a depth of 900 meters, with indifferent results.

Cadiz looks with confidence on the future of its harbor and shipping, and directs its attention specially across the Atlantic. Shortly before the war the Hamburg-America line established a regular monthly steamship service direct from Cadiz to the ports of Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos. The Compania Transatlantica also established a monthly line from Bilbao via Cadiz to the ports of Brazil, and the French Societe Generale de Transports Maritimes, having started a 10-days' service from Almeria to the chief South American ports, occasionally sent a steamer to call at Cadiz. These were only small things, but they indicated a tendency. Pressure has been brought to bear upon the Government to recognize the importance of La Carraca as a naval base, with a share in the building of the new fleet.

At Matagorda the Sociedad Espanola de Construcción Naval has one of its most important shipbuilding yards, where it has just completed, or has building, the steamships Santa Isabel, San Carlos, Manuel Armas, and Magallanes, all to the order of the Compania Transatlantica. Not long since Cadiz turned some of her coasting ships to an improvised New York service. It is in this direction that the thoughts of many people in the Spanish ports now turn, especially in Vigo, which has stimulated the example.

In common with most other ports Cadiz has naturally suffered extremely through the war, and her present shipping business is no criterion of future possibilities. In the year before the war about 2500 ships of all nationalities entered and cleared in the foreign trade. Of these 2278 were Spanish, with a total registered tonnage of 1,700,657, and next came the British with a total of 214 ships and the Germans with 93 ships, the Danish, Norwegian, Russian, Dutch, French and Italian following. There is an increasing traffic between the port and South America, the Spanish lines now taking the place of the German. Tramp vessels from North America come here, also, in increasing frequency. An extensive service of small craft exists also between Cadiz and the ports on the Morocco coast and this business ought to increase. More small vessels will be attached to it when they become available, and the trade between Cadiz, as a distributing center, and Larache, Arzila, Ceuta, Millina, and Casablanca on the one hand and the rest of the world on the other, may have a great future.

The hopes of Cadiz lie chiefly in her future as a distributing center. It is admirably situated for receiving the merchandise of the new world and passing it on to Spain, Portugal, and Morocco, as well as the Canary Islands and other points in which Spain is specially interested. The new Spanish law of maritime communications has features which will commend themselves considerably to foreign shippers interested in the overseas carrying trade, when they are in a position to take advantage of them. A bonus is given to Spanish ships complying with

certain conditions and sailing in accordance with certain stipulations as to itineraries, and a similar bonus is granted to foreign ships which complete the round trip for the benefit of Spanish trade. In this matter the bonded warehouses of Cadiz will play a useful part.

The automobile trade with the United States promises to be one of the highest importance, which, indeed, it is already. There are certain good makes of Spanish cars which have a considerable measure of popularity, but the demand for good American automobiles is reflected in the advertisements of the principal journals. Several of the best and most popular American cars are now established firmly in the peninsula and have attractive and enterprising agencies at Madrid, Barcelona, Seville, and the other chief cities. This trade, however, is only in its infancy at present, and it might be said that with the new movements afoot the whole of Spain can be automobilized. As a distributing center in this connection Cadiz promises to take the lead. Automobiles are allowed to be unpacked in the deposito franco, consequently they may enter Spain when they have paid duty on net weight only, whilst if they pass straight through the customs the packing cases are included in the declaration of weight and duty is charged accordingly. Some American firms have already begun the importation of automobiles in the manner described, unpacking them and fitting them up in warehouses hired for the purpose, and the example is likely to be extensively followed. Barcelona now has a free zone, and some interest attaches to a plan for bringing the two schemes under one management, so that Barcelona may cooperate with Cadiz and each specialize in certain classes of goods suitable to the district, competition being thus avoided.

The new harbor, with the fine Reina Victoria quay, is nearly completed. The approach to the wharf has been dredged to the depth of about eight meters, the width of the channel increased from 50 to 100 meters, and the San Felipe breakwater extended. There are now excellent berths for liners alongside wharves which are provided with modern electric traveling cranes for handling cargo in immediate proximity to the railway, which will soon be connected with them.

LUTHER EXHIBITIONS HELD IN GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany, (via Amsterdam).—Two Luther exhibitions have been opened in Germany in honor of the quarter-centenary of the Reformation—the first in the Royal Library in Berlin, and the second in the old Rathaus at Leipzig. Both exhibitions contain numerous documents and articles connected with the life of Luther, and the Reformation period, and both afford, in particular, a survey of the development of the printer's and book-binder's art.

The main feature of the Berlin exhibition is the collection of portraits of Luther made by Jacobi, the Berlin bookdealer, from books and prints of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and eventually acquired for the Royal Library by Friedrich Wilhelm IV of Prussia. Here, too, many well-preserved examples of Luther's writings are displayed; but in this respect the Leipzig exhibition seems to have excelled, for in addition to its own collection of Lutherian antiquities, it has secured valuable loans from Königsberg and Weimar, and is to obtain others from Coburg. These exhibits include the invitation sent to Luther by the Emperor Charles V to attend the Diet of Worms, as well as the safe conduct that accompanied it, and the text, in his own handwriting, of Luther's first speech at the Diet in question. There are also many other examples of the Reformer's writings, and of those of his correspondents and opponents, and the pictures at Leipzig include works by the Lucas Cranachs, senior and junior, and other masters.

In addition, the Duke of Altenburg has loaned to the Leipzig exhibition his two Eisenberg carpets, the work of the Leipzig weaver, Segar Bonbeck, and both fine examples of Reformation art. In Berlin, on the other hand, the most interesting exhibit not actually connected with Luther is the Silver Library of Königsberg—a collection of 20 religious works bound in highly decorative silver covers executed between 1550 and 1555 by Nürnberg and Königsberg silversmiths for Anna Maria, the wife of Duke Albrecht of Prussia. The books were brought to Berlin when the Russians invaded East Prussia on the outbreak of war, and have since remained in the temporary custody of the Royal Library.

CHRISTMAS MAIL FOR TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Letters and parcels intended for delivery to the troops in Egypt, Salonika, etc., by Christmas, should be posted in time to reach London as long as possible in advance of the dates given below: Egyptian Expeditionary Force and Salonika Force, Nov. 12 and 27. Special attention is drawn to the following regulations: (1) Letters and parcels must be fully addressed. (2) Parcels must be very strongly packed. (3) Fruit, perishable articles, bottles, pudding basins and the like are prohibited. (4) The name and address of the sender must be written on the outside of parcels; parcels which do not comply with this rule will be refused.

COMING PRISON CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Five hundred delegates are expected to attend the meeting of the Congress of the American Prison Association in the convention hall of the Grunwald Hotel here in November.

LORD GREY FOR NATIONS LEAGUE

Former Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Discusses United States' Entry Into War and Future Peace Prospects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In a preface to a pamphlet entitled "America and Freedom," published by Messrs. George Allen & Unwin (Limited), at 1, net, which consists of President Wilson's statements on the war, with some speeches by Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Asquith on the United States; and the conflict, Viscount Grey says: "Two great events have taken place in this year so full of hope and ultimate good prospect that each, when it occurred, quickened our thoughts, raised our spirits, and even in the terrible strain and anxiety of the present made us look up and look forward to the future with confidence."

These two events referred to by Viscount Grey are, of course, the Russian revolution and the entry of the United States into the war. Regarding the former event, the immediate effects of which he admits, increase the strain on the other allies, he says: "Nevertheless, Russia free may yet become more powerful in the war for freedom and peace than she could ever have been under a reactionary government. And nothing should shake our confidence that in the long run the change in Russia must be a great good, not only for Russia, but for Europe, and, indeed, for the world. A free Russia is a splendid increase of freedom in the world, and whatever the immediate and passing effect upon the progress of the war, the future effect upon democracy in Europe and upon international relations generally must be most favorable and of incalculable value and benefit."

Dealing with the tremendous effect of America's entry even from the limited aspect of its direct effect upon the war, he says it puts a German peace beyond the range of possibility, adding:

"It is impossible to get round this fact, and it is not surprising that Germany dare not face it, and turns her back upon it that she may not face it; for that is what the organized silence and contempt in Germany of the action of the United States really mean."

"But," Viscount Grey says, "there is another aspect of the entry of the United States into the war that is much greater, of deeper significance and more far-reaching consequence. It is to be seen in the reasons and spirit of the decision taken by the President and the nation. The public utterances of President Wilson when announcing the decision, and subsequently, are full of it and are inspired by it. The United States have departed from the policy of isolation not from favor to one set of combatants against another, nor even from sympathy with one side against the other, real and strong though the sympathy with some of the Allies had been in large sections of the American people since the outbreak of war. This has not been the motive that forced the tremendous national decision, but a growing conviction, which gradually became settled, deep and paramount, that this terrible war is a desperate and critical struggle against something evil and intensely dangerous to moral law, to international good faith, to everything that is essential if different nations are to live together in the world in equal freedom and friendship. The will to power—it is a German phrase—has shown in the course of this war that it knows neither mercy, pity nor limits. Militarism is one quality of it, and it stands for things that all democracies, if they wish to remain free, and to be part of a world that is free, must hate. This conviction and a sense that the old barriers of the world are broken down by modern conditions, that the cause of humanity is one, and that no nation so great and free as the United States could stand aside in this crisis without sacrificing its honor and losing its soul, are so we believe—the real motive and cause of the decision of the United States. Democracies are reluctant to take such decisions until they are attacked, or until their own material interests are directly and deeply involved, and the United States did not take the decision till German action in the war made it imperative; but then they took it with a clearness, an emphasis, and a declaration of principle that will be one of the landmarks and shining examples of all human history."

"Numerous public utterances in Germany since the war began have disclosed that the German purpose was to subject not only Belgium and France, but also Great Britain, to German predominance. But the British people had no time ago the outset to consider where their interest lay; had it not been so they would have taken time to consider and to argue, but as things were honor was so clearly and peremptorily challenged and sympathy so deeply outraged by the initial action of Germany that there was no time for consideration and no place for argument. This it was that made the decision of the British people so practically unanimous, so quick and so thorough. The decision of the United States was slow and deliberate; it is, apparently not less unanimous and thorough, and each decision will have its own impressiveness in history."

Noting in passing that America is independent of the Pact of London, Viscount Grey says: "The United States are independent of that agreement; this is a difference important and definite, though I believe it will be small in practical effect compared with the deep underlying identity of view, principle and feeling."

"President Wilson said the other day that this is a conflict for human

liberty. That is what the Allies have been made by German action in the war to feel more and more deeply, and this feeling is a greater bond of union than anything else. There is one more thing to be added. I was talking the other day to a man who had been some two years at the front and was home for 10 days' leave. Of all feelings, those that have the most right to be considered with attention and deference are the feelings of the men who are risking their lives and undergoing the awful trial and suffering of trench warfare. In this man's feeling there was no hatred and no passion; there was great weariness and great longing for the end of the war, but an intense desire to see the war end in such a way that, if he survived, the rest of his life—he is a young man—should be free from war and threats of war. That too, as I understand, is President Wilson's policy and purpose—human liberty and secure peace."

Permanent peace has hitherto been an ideal; will a league of nations or some concrete proposal of that kind become practicable after this war? Will the ideal come within the limits of practical, effective politics? This is too large a question to be discussed here. My own hope and belief is that it will. This war will bring about a new order of things. In domestic affairs old questions will be swept off the board of politics by new problems and new questions, to which many of the old phrases, the old formulas and previous points of view will not be applicable, and new men will, perhaps, be needed to solve the new problems. And in international politics new ideas may prevail, and things hitherto impossible may become possible. How much becomes possible will depend upon the change effected by the experience of this war, not so much in men's heads, as in their hearts, and feelings, and this we shall not know fully till the millions of men who have fought at the front are settled at home again and take their place in civil and political life in free democracies. If the result of this war is to destroy in Germany the popularity of war—for before 1914 the prospect of war was popular, at any rate in books that were widely read there without resentment, if not with approval—if war is felt even in Germany to be hateful; if as a result of this war men of all nations will desire in future to stamp out the first sign of war as they would a forest fire or the plague, then the world may have a peace and security that it has never yet known. If that is not the result, then the lot of mankind in this epoch of its history will be more desperate than in the darkest and most cruel ages, for civilized nations will prepare and perfect the destructive inventions of science, and these will be used to the point of mutual extermination. Militarism and civilization are now incompatible, and nations must attain some greater measure of international self-control than has previously been thought possible, if civilization is to progress or even to be preserved."

ITALIAN AVIATOR'S FLIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The fact that the recent flight from Turin to London without a stop, accomplished by Capt. Giulio Laureati, was made on a machine of entirely Italian construction, affords further proof of the great progress made by Italy in all matters connected with aviation. The aeroplane was armed with two machine guns, and carried a fair supply of ammunition. Captain Laureati, who is a native of Grottomare, has belonged to the flying corps since 1911, and has gained two medals for bravery. He took part in the raid on Lubiana, one of the first notable Italian achievements in the war. A short time ago he flew from Turin to Naples and back without descending. A number of people were on the flying ground of Mirafiori to witness the start on the occasion of his latest and most noteworthy flight, including representatives of industry, Colonel Gallina, Captain Jacopone and numerous officers connected with the flying corps. Captain Laureati was accompanied on the first part of his journey by a French lieutenant, who went with him to the other side of the Alps, which were crossed at a height of more than 3500 meters. When the descent toward France began, the French aviator left Captain Laureati and returned to the flying ground at Turin, after an absence of about 50 minutes, bringing word to those who were waiting that Laureati had safely overcome the first obstacle. Besides a number of messages in connection with the occasion addressed to King George and to different English ministers from representatives of Italian industry, Captain Laureati had with him letters for the Italian Embassy in London and also for the Italian Military Mission. The statement made subsequently by Captain Laureati that he met no other aeroplane on his journey is interesting.

URUGUAY CELEBRATES SEPT. 20

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—Signor Boselli has received a telegram from the committee for the Festival of the Twentieth of September in Uruguay, sending him greetings on that "glorious date," and announcing that, in agreement with the authorities and the people, it has been decided to keep the 20th of September permanently as a festival in Uruguay. The committee add their good wishes for the success of the Italian armies, who are fighting for the victory of right and of civilization. The Italian Prime Minister has replied expressing his great pleasure at hearing of the permanent establishment of the 20th of September as a festival in Uruguay, and thanking the committee in the name of the Italian people for their greetings and their good wishes for the success of Italy and the Allies who are fighting for the betterment of humanity and the reaffirmation of the sacred rights of civilization. The Italian national festival of the 20th of September celebrates the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops in 1870.

GERMAN VERSION OF TREASON TRIAL

Author of "J'Accuse" Examines Question as to Whether Disclosures Influence Verdict as to Who Is Responsible for War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—Having set forth in the Freie Zeitung the case made out by the German authorities on the strength of the evidence given at the Soukhomlinoff trial, the author of "J'Accuse" proceeds to examine the question as to whether the disclosures made in the course of the trial concerning the events of July 30 and 31 can in any way influence, or alter the verdict as to who is responsible for the war. He maintains at the outset that from every point of view the reply is in the negative.

In the first place, he points out, the Government and press of Germany in this instance have reverted with redoubled energy to their old trick of trying to fasten responsibility for the war on Russia by representing mobilization as synonymous with war. This, he maintains, as he has previously done in "The Crime," page 395, and "J'Accuse," page 167, is contrary to logic, and to previous international practice, and he goes on to show that it is a theory which is refuted by the events of the last few days before the outbreak of the present war. For instance, Austria and Russia both ordered the general mobilization of their forces on July 31, but in the same circular letter to his representatives abroad in which Count Berchtold referred to this twofold fact (Austrian Red Book, No. 53) he neverthe less expressed a desire for the continuation of the previous good neighborly relations with Russia, and observed that pourparlers between Vienna and St. Petersburg, "from which we hope for a general pacification," were meanwhile taking their course. Similarly Mr. Viviani, the French Premier, writing to the French Ambassador in London on Aug. 1 (French Yellow Book, No. 127) described the French mobilization order as "essentially a protective measure," and stated that it was accompanied by an official proclamation that "mobilization does not mean war."

Again, the same view of mobilization is taken in the report of the Russian Ambassador in Vienna to Mr. Sazonoff on July 31 (Russian Orange Book, No. 66), in Count Berchtold's note of July 24 to his London Ambassador (Austrian Red Book, No. 17), in the Tsar's telegrams of July 31 and Aug. 1, and lastly, and above all, in the German ultimatum to Russia itself (German White Book, No. 24), which threatens only mobilization, not war, as a counter measure against the general Russian mobilization.

Thus on July 31, writes the author of "J'Accuse," the German Emperor and the German Government were still of the correct and generally recognized opinion that the mobilization of a neighboring State should be answered by mobilization "on one's own part." On the next day, however, at 12:52 p. m., the generals had persuaded the Kaiser and his Government that the only reply to the Russian mobilization could be a declaration of war. From all this it follows that the Russian mobilization, even if not provoked on diplomatic or military grounds by the other side, did not in itself mean war. This significance was only imparted to it by Germany's precipitate declaration of war on Aug. 1.

Moreover, the writer continues, there were strong reasons, both diplomatic and military, for the Russian mobilization, which is thus qualified as a defensive, and not as an aggressive act. In order to set forth the diplomatic reasons, he reviews the diplomatic situation as it was between July 30 and 31, 1914. First there was the fact that, despite the subservience of the Serbian reply to her ultimatum, Austria had taken the field against Serbia and was bombarding Belgrade. Secondly, Sir Edward Grey's proposal that Austria should occupy Belgrade and hence announce her peace conditions (Blue Book, No. 29) met with no positive reply from either Vienna or Berlin. Sixthly, the Tsar's proposal for the submission of the dispute to the Hague tribunal produced no answer.

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from the Emperor Wilhelm. Lastly, and above all, the first Sazonoff agreement formula of July 30 (Orange Book, No. 60) was rejected without explanation by Germany as "inacceptable for Austria."

Too much prominence cannot be given to this last important point, the writer considers, and he refers the reader to what he has already written concerning it, especially to pages 294 and 388 of "The Crime," Vol. I. The Russian offer, he recalls, was that Russia would undertake to cease from her military preparations, if Austria recognized that the Austro-Serbian question had assumed the character of a European question, would declare her readiness to eliminate from her ultimatum those points prejudicial to the sovereign rights of Serbia. (Orange Book, No. 60; Blue Book, No. 97; Yellow Book, No. 103.) The complete silence as to, and suppression of, this offer in all official and semi-official statements, speeches, and writings on the part of the statesmen of the Central Powers down to the present day is more serious evidence against them, the writer considers, than even Herr von Jagow's rejection of it without explanation, and without even referring it to Austria. The latter, he points out, would have had to yield very little for Serbia had already conceded practically eight of the ten Austrian demands, and the questions still outstanding might easily have been adjusted by negotiation or arbitration. Indeed, it was evident that if such a proposal were rejected, the Central Powers did not desire any arrangement at all, but were intent on war; hence it is a theory which is refuted by the events of the last few days before the outbreak of the present war. For instance, Austria and Russia both ordered the general mobilization of their forces on July 31, but in the same circular letter to his representatives abroad in which Count Berchtold referred to this twofold fact (Austrian Red Book, No. 53) he neverthe less expressed a desire for the continuation of the previous good neighborly relations with Russia, and observed that pourparlers between Vienna and St. Petersburg, "from which we hope for a general pacification," were meanwhile taking their course. Similarly Mr. Viviani, the French Premier, writing to the French Ambassador in London on Aug. 1 (French Yellow Book, No. 127) described the French mobilization order as "essentially a protective measure," and stated that it was accompanied by an official proclamation that "mobilization does not mean war."

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The first of this series of articles on the Soukhomlinoff disclosures appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Oct. 31.]



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BUSINESS POLICY IN CENTRAL REPUBLICS

Firms of United States Said to Lose Much Trade in Panama and Adjoining Countries by Not Using Native Employees

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, R. P.—Business firms of the United States lose a lot of business in Central and South America, in normal times, by failing to see the practical wisdom of a method used both by British and German concerns in extending their influence. This method consists of using, to a certain extent, native agents and employees in the country in which the business is located. Perhaps it is not too much to say that some of the revolutions in Central and South America have their roots in the failure to recognize this principle, to a fair and reasonable extent.

European business, long experienced in developing foreign trade and making foreign investments profitable, has come to regard this expedient as almost an axiom. Where a business is being built up the promoters seek to get some of the natives into it, in order to stabilize their general political and commercial position. If this is not done, and the concern becomes large, with foreigners exclusively in the more important and lucrative positions, the community becomes more and more jealous and hostile, and all sorts of devices are resorted to to "get even." American firms are far less thoughtful of this than European, and the result frequently is that where competition exists, the Europeans get the best of it. This does not mean that natives may carry out such plans in all cases, but the fact remains that there are not a few residents of Central and South America, well qualified for some of the positions held by foreigners, who are simply overlooked because the concern has men to place for various reasons entirely apart from considerations of special efficiency.

HAWAIIAN DRAFT EXECUTIVE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Maj. Francis J. Green has resigned as chairman of the district exemption board, and, acting under instructions from the Governor, has assumed full control of the administrative portion of the draft law in this territory.

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NOT HIS AFFAIR,
SAYS KARL MUCK

(Continued from page one)

ten before the Providence, R. I., occurrence. It is as follows:

Your kind letter of Oct. 10 is before me.

Let us consider the case. I have contracted with a band of musicians for one year, and they depend on me for their daily bread. I have contracted with many audiences throughout the country to give them many concerts of a certain quality, played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, its members and its conductor being well known. That is the contract. The tickets were sold as usual, that is, very well. Not a seat is to be had in New York and more are asked for. Sunday, here, all the seats and standing room were taken. The orchestra, including Dr. Muck, has been greeted heartily as usual. There are my obligations.

From the outset, the one object of the orchestra has been only art. Apparently this is satisfactory to the public.

A very few friends have said some gentle words to me about the orchestra, and have stayed away. Sundry brave (?) people have written to me unsigned letters, alleging this or that, and telling me to dismiss Dr. Muck, who is an integral part of the orchestra.

From three high sources the assurance has come to me that nothing disloyal can be truly alleged against any member of the orchestra, which is composed of a dozen nationalities. One high and excellent United States civil officer told me personally that on no account should I dismiss the orchestra.

This in reply to a question about the matter.

At the beginning of the war I said to the orchestra members that the situation was difficult for them and that the life of the orchestra depended upon their good temper and patience with regard to each other. They have all behaved perfectly, and in this matter Dr. Muck has been of the greatest assistance. In short, all these men have fulfilled their part, and the government says their state is clean. Shall I fall in my part?

For 36 years the orchestra has given comfort and pleasure to many people. If it stops, it will be for all time, for I can never build it up again.

Supposing I dismissed all the men. How are they going to live? Somebody must employ them if they can find a place. Today they are aiding the education of the community through lessons and through concerts. Are they not doing more good than they can possibly do harm? They know very well that they are being watched. If we, in this or any other position, throw out of employ Germans, where can they go and what can they do?

Let me repeat. There are in the orchestra various nationalities; there are a considerable number who are American citizens and liable to draft; there are a certain number who are not American citizens.

Once more. I have run down cruel accusations, and simply say they are lies.

Another point. The letter in the New York Times requires that the orchestra should play the "Star Spangled Banner." Why should it? The programs are made in the summer as the conductor thinks best, for in many years I have never interfered with the programs. Supposing that the "Star Spangled Banner" were played, would it make any difference in the attitude of any of the musicians? If you were living in Berlin or Vienna, would you publicly state that you favored the cause of the Germans, and if you did, do you suppose that anybody would believe you?

Now, you are welcome to repeat any of this to anybody. I do not write it as information for you or anybody else in particular, but because I know you as a gentleman of high standing and a member of a family which I have known since I was a boy. My own opinion is that if I backed out from this work now I should be a sneak.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) H. L. HIGGINSON.

As to Dr. Muck in his relation to the Boston Symphony Orchestra, it has always been plainly understood that he was a visitor in the United States, having been asked to come from Germany to direct the concerts. He was known to have recognition in his own country of an almost governmental sort, holding the post of conductor of the Berlin Royal Opera at the time of his first call to Boston in 1906. He has never been looked upon in the light of a voluntary immigrant or as a prospective United States citizen, nor has he asked to be regarded in that light. His position has been treated by the Symphony concert public as a difficult one, and the extraordinary applause accorded him by that public at times when affairs between Germany and the United States were in a critical state has been supposed to indicate a general desire that his stay be made as comfortable as possible. The greeting extended to him when the concert in Symphony Hall opened this season was regarded as showing the same kind of friendly attitude. The Symphony conductor is considered to have shown a hospitable disposition to works by composers of the United States, having included a number of pieces by these composers in his programs each year, among them now and then a new piece. Outside of his orchestral activities, Dr. Muck has done little musically. He planned a concert last winter in association with Miss Elena Gerhardt, the soprano, for the benefit of an American surgeons' unit to the Central Empires. This concert was advertised in the program book of the Symphony concerts for Feb. 26, 1917, but it was not given.

A survey of the programs given thus far this season by symphony orchestras in the large cities of the country shows that the playing of the national anthem has been the rule. It was regularly printed as one of the numbers

of the first program of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, being put at the close. Likewise it was printed on the program of the New York Philharmonic concerts last week, being put at the beginning. The anthem is not down on the programs of the Philadelphia Orchestra or of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. But at the first concert of the Philadelphia organization the tune was performed, "an apt patriotic prelude," as The Christian Science Monitor correspondent wrote, "played with native ardor and not with foreign-born perfunctoriness." And at the first concert of the Chicago organization the conductor on taking up his baton bade the audience rise and sing the "Star Spangled Banner" to the accompaniment of the orchestra.

The propriety of assent being given to Dr. Muck's directing concerts in the United States has been questioned in other cities where the Boston Symphony Orchestra makes visits besides Providence. One of these cities is Hartford, Conn., and a protest is also reported from Baltimore, Md., where the orchestra is billed to appear on Nov. 14.

NATION'S CAPITAL
BANISHES LIQUOR

(Continued from page one)

dry, not including the District of Columbia. In order to secure the necessary three-fourths of the states necessary to ratify the amendment, nine more must fall in line, making the required 35.

"The marshaling of the national capital at the head of the dry forces, I firmly believe, sounds the doom of a great evil which has been a menace to this country since its enrollment among the family of nations."

No country in the world has undergone such a radical change of thought with reference to the manufacture and use of intoxicating liquors as the United States since the beginning of the great war. The manufacture of whiskey has been prohibited by law, and the President has the authority, should he deem it advisable, to restrict the use of grain used in the manufacture of beer. Should the House of Representatives fail to pass the prohibition amendment at the coming session of Congress, the plan will be to have the present law, which covers the war period only, so amended as to prohibit the manufacture of whiskey, not only during the war, but afterward.

TEXTILE WORKERS FOR
PHILADELPHIA STRIKE

LOWELL, Mass.—At the international convention of the United Textile Workers of America here last night, after being notified that the woolen weavers in Philadelphia were asking for \$3 a week more wages, and had been offered \$2 a week, it was voted to direct the officers in that city of the United Textile Workers to order a strike Nov. 1, if the other \$1 a week increase is not granted. A telegram to that effect was sent to the agent in Philadelphia of the organization.

It was reported that 300 operatives in Benninghoff Woolen Mill in Hamilton, Ont., had been discharged as the result of joining a union. It was voted to contribute \$500 to aid the strikers and to guarantee aid while the members of the union were out of work. M. J. Flynn made an address on the necessity of every one purchasing goods made in the United States, and Herbert A. Dallas, representing the State Board of Education, talked on the need of naturalizing aliens. His recommendations were endorsed by the delegates.

TRANSPORT FINLAND
DAMAGED BY TORPEDO

AN ATLANTIC PORT—The story of submarine attacks, which cost two British vessels and a tale of shelled lifeboats, were told here today by George W. Finnegan of Baltimore, who reached port aboard a British ship. Mr. Finnegan was a member of the crew of the British steamship East Wales, which, he declared, was sunk 10 miles from Queenstown, on Oct. 31, after an ineffectual attempt to escape. Mr. Finnegan also said he saw a British freighter go down when hit by a torpedo, and that a passenger vessel in the vicinity narrowly escaped the same fate.

After driving the crew from the East Wales by shell fire, Mr. Finnegan said, the submarine shelled the boats and killed James Fringer, also of Baltimore. Another man was killed, and the steward of the vessel sank with it when he declined to leave with the others.

GERMAN WINTER FOOD ASSURED
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Speaking yesterday to a congress of workmen, Herr Braun, Under Secretary of the German Food Department, told the delegates that the subsistence of Germany had been assured for the fourth winter of the war. The German potato crop, he said, was between 4,000,000 and 4,500,000 tons above the estimate, and the corn supply for the winter had been fully secured.

BOILER RULES CHANGE PROPOSED
Representatives of boiler manufacturers or the state and insurance companies writing policies on various kinds of steam engines were in attendance at a hearing before the Board of Boiler Rules in the State House relative to proposed changes in the governing regulations in the manufacture of boilers. Petitions introduced by several in attendance, seeking to have the rules enforced by the State modified to conform with

those followed by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, met with some opposition from Massachusetts manufacturers. Chairman George A. Luck of the board announced that consideration of the arguments would be held at an executive session of the body.

Y. M. C. A. WAR FUND
CAMPAIGN OPENED

An address by Lewis A. Crossett, who recently returned from a tour of inspection of the Y. M. C. A. work in the United States Army quarters in France, opened the local campaign for the Y. M. C. A. triangle war fund of \$35,000,000 to be raised throughout the United States during the week of Nov. 11 to 19. Mr. Crossett addressed about 45 local chairmen from the metropolitan district at the Exchange Club today. He explained that metropolitan Boston is asked to raise \$1,800,000, while the quota for the city of Boston proper is an even \$1,000,000. Already \$6,000,000 has been spent in the United States for the erection of 550 Y. M. C. A. buildings, he said, and \$1,000,000 more is to be spent by next July. The remainder of the fund will be spent in France. Charles F. Weed, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, presided.

A rally in the interest of the fund is to be held in Symphony Hall on Monday, Nov. 5, at 8 p. m. Senator Lodge is to preside and another speaker will be John R. Mott, a member of President Wilson's special diplomatic mission to Russia and the official international representative of the Y. M. C. A.

STATE BANK IN LYNN PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LYNN, Mass.—Plans for a state bank in this city were completed shortly before noon today and next Monday the directors, mostly Lynn and Boston citizens, will elect officers. Its capital is \$100,000 and the surplus is \$50,000. The institution is to open for business in the Grosman building. Max Mitchell, president of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company of Boston, is temporary president, and William H. Bates, town treasurer of Swampscott, was appointed cashier. A committee of three is to be appointed by Governor McCall to count the bank's money soon.

GERMAN MUTINY REPORTED

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—According to the newspaper Les Nouvelles, a serious mutiny has occurred among German soldiers at the Beverloo camp in Belgium.

The men, it is said, refused to go to the front and damaged their own rifles in some cases, while others fired on their officers, several of whom were wounded. The mutineers were finally mastered and removed on cattle trucks.

TEXAS PROHIBITION ELECTION

AUSTIN, Tex.—Travis County, in which is located the state capital, will vote on prohibition Nov. 15. The election was ordered by the County Commissioners' Court, which received a petition signed by 1300 persons, asking that an election be held. The entire county, less one justice precinct already dry, is included.

SECRETARY DANIELS NOT COMING

Word was received at the Boston Navy Yard today from Washington, stating that Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, would be unable to inspect the first naval district on Saturday as previously planned. Secretary Daniels expects to come to Boston sometime later.

FLAG RAISED OVER
DESTROYER PLANT

Governor McCall a Speaker at Exercises at Squantum Where Bethlehem Company Will Soon Be Building Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
QUINCY, Mass.—At a flag raising today at the big destroyer plant, the "Victory Plant," being built at Squantum for the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Governor McCall told the hundreds of workmen employed in the construction that their task was one of first importance, and that they were part of more than 400,000 people in the allied countries who are fighting in the world cause of democracy against autocracy. The Governor pointed out significantly that the new United States destroyers are to be built on the very Massachusetts shores where the old frigate Constitution was constructed.

The flag raising was held to mark an important step in the progress of the construction work, the steel erection having recently started. H. G. Smith, assistant to Vice-President Joseph W. Powell, opened the ceremonies, by explaining to the men that one day saved in the construction of the plant, and the destroyers to be built there, might mean the saving of many lives.

Mayor Joseph L. Whittier urged the workmen to labor to their fullest capacity, declaring that when any man slackens his speed his dilatoriness affects the efficiency of the entire organization, with its consequent effect upon the war preparations. Neither Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of directors of the Bethlehem Steel Company, owners of the Fore River works, nor Vice-President Powell were able to attend the assembly, the latter being engaged in efforts to settle labor difficulties at the Fore River plant. Maj.-Gen. Butler Ames accompanied Governor McCall, and the scene was enlivened by the presence of 50 uniformed petty officers, attached to the works, under the command of Ensign Clement C. Bates. The flag was raised by Chief Yeoman Michael C. Clough and Paul Ramsay. The band from the Boston receiving ship played.

Little more than three weeks ago, the ground on which the plant is being erected was a low, flat area, mostly marsh land, used in part as an aviation field. In that short time a transformation has been wrought.

The plans of the Government, stated at the time the building of the new plant was announced, contemplate the completion of 150 destroyers within 18 months from the time the work started on the erection of the establishment. To keep before the minds of the men at all times the imperative necessity of working at topmost speed, a sign, in English and Italian, is posted in many places throughout the grounds. It says among other things: "At this 'Victory Plant' destroyers are to be built." "With destroyers enough we can win the war." "This work is more than a construction job. It is our chance to help win the war."

C. M. Schwab in Boston

Bethlehem Steel Head Goes to Wellesley to Visit Nieces

Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of directors of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, who arrived at the Copley Plaza Hotel on Wednesday, left for Wellesley College today to visit his two nieces studying there. He stated he did not intend to visit

the Fore River Shipbuilding plant where several thousand workmen are out on strike.

Joseph W. Powell, recently head of the Fore River plant and now vice-president and administrative head of the Bethlehem company, was with Mr. Schwab, the former going today to Quincy, to take up the strike situation. It was understood.

At the request of Judge Doran of the sixth district exemption board of Taunton, the Fore River officials this afternoon supplied the board with a list of their striking employees for whom they had asked exemption from military service on the grounds of industrial necessity. Exemption has been granted some employees with the understanding that if they left the employ of the company or went out on strike, it is said, they would be liable to draft for army duty. All told there are between 4000 and 5000 men at the plant eligible for military service, but the number of men thus far granted exemption is only a small proportion of this total.

At the Quincy works it was reported that nearly 4000 men were striking, none of the men who went out during the past two days having returned, while some blacksmiths went out this morning. S. W. Wakeman, general manager, held conferences during the day with committees representing the various labor organizations at the yard, and was of the opinion that the strike would be quickly adjusted. The labor organizations were to hold meetings this afternoon to consider the question further.

Mr. Wakeman stated that the men can return to work at any time, and that he will treat with them, but that he cannot give them the written wage guarantee which they demand.

Asked regarding Bethlehem's orders, Mr. Schwab stated that the company has \$600,000,000 of work on hand at present, of which about 90 per cent, or \$540,000,000, constitutes war orders. The steel-producing capacity of the United States, in Mr. Schwab's opinion, will prove adequate to the full demands of the war. "The country's capacity today," he said, "is about 42,900,000 tons of steel. I do not believe that the necessity will arise, as predicted, for the automobile industry, for example, to curtail output because of a prospective lack of steel."

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE

DURHAM, N. H.—"New Hampshire does not do what it should, for this college, not for the public schools," declared Henry C. Morrison, superintendent of public instruction in a farewell address at convocation here yesterday. "Perhaps you do not understand," he continued, "but your State of New Hampshire gives less for education than any other state in the Union." New courses are now being arranged here to be given for the benefit of future school teachers of the State, under the provisions of the Smith-Hughes bill.

PARAGUAY SUGAR PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to data obtained from La Camera de Comercio, of Asuncion, 15,400 tons of sugar cane were grown the present year on 4500 hectares (11,120 acres) of land, from which 738 tons of sugar were produced, or about one-fourth the total amount required for the year's consumption. Paraguay's estimated sugar production since 1910 has been: 1910, 824 tons; 1911, 478 tons; 1912, 850 tons; 1913, 1461 tons; 1914, 2539 tons; 1915, 1536 tons; 1916, 738 tons, and 1917, 738 tons.

BEERSHEBA OCCUPIED

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Beersheba, which is situated on the southern border of Palestine 40 miles S.W. of Jerusalem, was occupied by British forces yesterday, according to announcement from the Egyptian expeditionary force today.

INITIATIVE GOES
TO THIRD READING

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Advances Much Amended Measure After a Debate of Five Weeks

On a voice vote, with only a few scattering "noes," the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention today ordered to a third reading the initiative and referendum resolution, as modified and otherwise amended during about five weeks of debate since the resolution came from the committee of the whole.

The convention then adjourned to 1 p. m. Wednesday, Nov. 7, after adopting a motion to have the resolution reprinted in a manner which will show in vari-sized type where amendments have been made. Adjournment to Wednesday was taken so that all the delegates might be at home election day, Nov. 6.

An amendment to the resolution was adopted today, on motion of Mr. George of Haverhill, requiring public hearings before committees of the Legislature on all proposals introduced through the initiative and referendum method.

Another amendment, adopted on motion of Mr. George, requiring the Secretary of the Commonwealth to send to every registered voter the full text of any proposition which is to be referred to the voters, together with the majority and minority reports of committees of the Legislature on the subject and a statement of the votes thereon by the two branches of the Legislature.

Mr. Walker of Brookline moved to amend the title of the resolution by inserting the word "popular" before "initiative," and this was done without objection.

Mr. Quincy of Boston moved to amend so as to provide the same machinery for a referendum petition as for an initiative petition. His motion was carried without debate on a voice vote. Then he moved to amend so that existing law relating to identification and certification of signatures on nomination papers for state office shall apply to signatures on initiative and referendum petitions. This motion was also carried.

There was considerable debate on a motion of Mr. Sullivan of Salem that the convention take steps to protect itself against unfair attacks which, he said, have appeared from time to time in the Boston American. Mr. Lomas-

ney opposed the motion, saying that the press should be allowed to criticize as it pleased. Mr. O'Connell of Boston believed that delegates who did not attend the sessions ought to be listed in the press as "slackers."

Mr. Pillsbury of Wellesley hoped the convention would not demean itself by taking notice of newspaper attacks, unless there was more reason to do so than now appeared. Messrs. Dean of Fall River, Ross of New Bedford, Webster of Waltham and Gleason of Andover opposed the motion, while Mr. Twomey of Lawrence approved. On a voice vote, a motion was carried to postpone consideration of the Sullivan motion indefinitely.

Delegate D. D. Driscoll of Boston, speaking on a question of personal privilege, stated that he had never quit his support of the anti-laid amendment and had not stated in the convention that he was opposed to it. The religious amendment to which he had stated he was opposed was the Swig amendment to the initiative and referendum excluding consideration of religious subjects.

A very important amendment was made to the initiative and referendum proposition on late yesterday, after brief debate by a rising vote of 95 to 72, there being no roll call on this motion. The change provides for striking out the present Article XLIII of the amendments of the constitution, the so-called "referendum amendment," which authorizes the Legislature to refer its acts or parts of acts to the voters, the act or portion thereof not to take effect unless accepted by a majority vote.

Article XLIII of the amendments of the constitution was adopted by the voters at the 1913 state election. It reads as follows:

Art. XLIII. Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the General Court to refer to the people for their rejection or approval at the polls any act or resolve of the General Court or any part or parts thereof. Such reference shall be by a majority vote and may vote of all members of each house present and voting. Any act, resolve, or part thereof so referred shall be voted on at the regular state election next ensuing after such reference, shall become law if approved by a majority of the voters voting thereon, and shall take effect at the expiration of 30 days after the election at which it was approved or at such time as may be fixed in such act, resolve or part thereof.

The reason advanced for annulling this article of amendment was that it would be unnecessary if the initiative and referendum method were in vogue, and, furthermore, would tend to crowd the ballots with referenda.

Another amendment added to the initiative and referendum yesterday makes it a punishable offense to prevent a man from signing or to hire a man not to sign an initiative petition.

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MR. DANIELS FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

New York Election Calls Out a Statement by Secretary of the Navy Asking Privileges Equal to Those Enjoyed by Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, has issued a statement on behalf of woman suffrage. He says:

"The mothers of men train their boys for citizens, and, if they are to be trusted with the early education and shaping of the character of the boys, is there any reason why they should not be trusted with the ballot? Brothers and sisters in the same family discuss the same topics, have common interests, and live under the same Government. Why should the brother be allowed to dictate the character of the Government and the sister always be denied the opportunity to vote for such government as she would like to live under? Granting that women would make some mistakes, is it probable that they would make more mistakes than we men have made in the business of governing? On the other hand, is it not almost certain that, with a woman's true instinct, her ballot would make for better government, juster laws and the broadening of governmental functions that would make the home, even more than now, the very center and foundation of American life?"

"Women vote in many states. They have not ceased to be good wives and good mothers because they devote a few minutes each year to depositing their ballots. On the contrary, it has given them a larger view and a broader horizon of public questions in every State where the appeal must be made alike to men and women."

"The Empire State, which has been pivotal in the entire history of the country, has the rare privilege now of throwing its tremendous weight in favor of granting to women an equal share with men in the responsibility of government."

HOW SUBMARINES ARE DEALT WITH

Incidents Made Public in Britain Illustrate Anti-U-Boat Campaign Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—Amongst the successful encounters with enemy submarines the following incidents vouched for authoritatively serve to illustrate the diversity of the methods employed to deal with this scourge of the seas.

A torpedo gunboat sighted the periscope of a submarine on the starboard bow about 600 yards away. The captain swung the ship around until the object was on the port bow, traveling slowly in the opposite direction; when about 50 yards from the ship the periscope disappeared, and the gunboat, whose speed was then 17 knots, altered course so that she passed directly over the submarine. The impact of a collision was felt forward and when the captain judged that she was passing under the after part of the ship, an explosive charge was dropped. The ship was immediately turned and a second charge was dropped when the first had exploded. A seaplane which was sent up circled round for an hour and reported large patches of oil on the surface. A group of mine-sweepers sweeping the bottom later reported an obstruction in this place.

A torpedo boat on patrol in the Atlantic observed a steamer torpedoed by a submarine. She proceeded to her assistance and shortly afterward the steamer sank. Having picked up the survivors, the torpedo boat circled round searching for the submarine, and shortly afterward a white patch in the water was sighted right ahead. The torpedo boat made straight for the spot, actually grazing over the submarine. An explosive charge was dropped as she passed under the stern, and turning round with all speed a second and then a third charge was also detonated in the place where oil and air-bubbles were coming to the surface, and the air was heavy with the smell of gasoline. Subsequent investigation by sweepers confirmed the presence of a heavy obstruction on the bottom.

No possibility or shadow of doubt of the fate of a German submarine recently torpedoed by one of our submarines is fortunately possible. A certain British submarine on patrol sighted an enemy submarine. Both boats were on the surface, and a heavy sea was running at the time. The British boat dived, and a quarter of an hour later succeeded in picking up the enemy in her periscope. She fired at an estimated range of 800 yards, and after a pause of a minute heard the concussion of a violent explosion. She rose to the surface and sighted a patch of oil with survivors swimming in it, who were taken prisoners. These stated that the torpedo had struck them just before the conning tower. The submarine rolled over and sank, the survivors being blown up through the conning tower.

The spirit in which the officers and men employed on mine-sweeping perform their unending and obscure task, is admirably demonstrated by a report from western waters of the English Channel.

A flotilla of mine-sweepers was employed in sweeping between two given points, when two mines exploded in the sweep towed by the second pair of mine-sweeping trawlers in the flotilla. The wire parted, and one of the two trawlers proceeded to heave in the "kite" or depth-keeping contrivance employed to keep the sweeps at the required depth. When hove

short up to the rollers it was discovered that a mine was foul of the wire, and had been hauled up against the ship's side. Furthermore, that just beneath the surface the circular outline of a second mine could be detected, entangled in the wire and swirling round in the current beneath the trawler's counter. In the circumstances, when any roll of the ship might suffice to strike one of the horns of either mine and detonate the annihilating charge, the officer in charge of the trawler chose the best course open to him in his responsibility for the lives of those under his command, and ordered the trawler to be abandoned.

The senior officer of the division of mine-sweepers thereupon called for a volunteer, and accompanied by the engineer, boarded the abandoned mine-sweeping trawler, and with heroic disregard of the imminent probability of an explosion caused by the contact of the ship and the mine, coolly cut the sweep wire and kite wire. The mines fell clear without detonating, and by means of a rope, passed to another trawler, they were towed gingerly clear of the spot.

Cases are multiplying daily of successful escapes by merchant vessels from enemy submarines, which show that the training of mercantile marine officers in gunnery and the tactics which experience has taught the navy are the best to be adopted, is beginning to bear good fruit.

A British merchant vessel on Admiralty charter was attacked by gunfire from a submarine at a range of three-quarter miles. The ship was zig-zagging at the time, and all shots went wide. She immediately replied to the fire with her defensive armament, and at the sixth and seventh rounds smoke and flames burst from the fore part of the submarine, which promptly abandoned the chase.

Another ship sighted the periscope of a submarine on the starboard beam at a distance of 20 feet. Helm was put hard-a-port, and while the ship was swinging round, the track of a torpedo passed just astern, missing by only a few yards. The master's prompt and courageous decision thereby saved the ship from the torpedo. A minute later the periscope was sighted on the starboard quarter; a shot was fired at it, when it dipped, to reappear on the port quarter 40 yards away. Another shot was fired, apparently striking the submarine, which vanished, and the surface of the water where she disappeared became covered with a yellowish oily matter. The ship resumed her voyage, and reached port without further incident.

Cases of this nature, in which ships of the British mercantile marine have distinguished themselves in encounters with enemy submarines are investigated by a committee at the Admiralty, on which the Board of Trade and the shipping interests are represented, under the chairmanship of a flag officer, and the meritorious conduct of officers and men concerned is brought to the notice of His Majesty the King for the award of honors.

The determination of these officers and men of the mercantile marine is typified by the following instance. A British armed merchantman was proceeding to Liverpool with an unarmed consort belonging to the same company under her escort. A submarine was sighted on the port bow of the defensively armed vessel, and at the same time a torpedo struck the ship, disabling the engines. The master ordered the ship to be abandoned, but he himself with two gunners remained on board. The unarmed ship took to her heels, pursued by the submarine, whereupon the master of the ship opened fire on the submarine, forcing her to abandon the pursuit. The submarine turned and torpedoed the crippled ship twice more, after which she took her gallant master and two gunners prisoner. Their action undoubtedly saved their consort, which reached port safely.

SINCLAIR PROTESTS MAIL EXCLUSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A letter protesting against the exclusion from the mail of weekly papers and newspapers which criticize the Government has been sent to President Wilson by Upton Sinclair, who recently left the Socialist Party because of the anti-American stand of the leaders. In this letter Mr. Sinclair urges the Government to attempt to convert the war policy of the Socialists through strength of fact and argument rather than by suppression of untrue and disloyal publications. He says the suppression of untrue and disloyal publications tends to aggravate rather than to lessen the feeling of discontent. Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, sent a letter to Mr. Sinclair expressing the opinion that future developments in the handling of suspicious newspapers by the Post-office Department would change his opinion.

PRICE-FIXING POLICY MEETS OPPOSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Between 50 and 60 members of the Committee on Commercial Law of the Merchants Association attended a hearing given by that committee on price-fixing recently, and those who spoke were unanimous in opposing the policy as not necessary to the management of the war and as an unwelcome interference with the operation of the law of supply and demand.

Although the Committee on Commercial Law opposes the policy of price-fixing, the Merchants Association has decided not to vote in the referendum of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States upon the seven proposals for the extension of the power of the Government to fix the prices of commodities, and will make a careful study through its Committee on Commercial Law, of the effect of price-fixing.

FULL COOPERATION IN SHIPBUILDING

Atlantic Coast Representatives Aid in Removing Obstacles—Big Output in 1918 Pledged by Shipping Board Chairman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"This meeting has been called for the single purpose of establishing a new goal for our expectations." With these significant words, Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, opened the conference of the Atlantic Coast Shipbuilders at the Willard Hotel on Wednesday morning. In view of the interests represented and the enthusiasm shown, the conference promises to have a most important effect on the shipbuilding program of the nation.

Mr. Hurley expressed great satisfaction at the willingness of the Atlantic Coast Shipbuilders, as well as the representatives of labor, to do all in their power to eliminate the obstacles which have caused delay in the construction of the emergency fleet. He confidently believes that the understanding arrived at will be perceptibly felt in the near future.

Between now and March 1, Mr. Hurley promises to turn out 1,000,000 tons of ships, dead weight, as compared with 750,000 for the whole year 1916. The new goal set is 6,000,000 for the year 1918. But all this, says Mr. Hurley, cannot be achieved by ordinary methods, by normal energy, or by average initiative. "Every ounce of our energy and initiative must be directed toward the achievement of the greatest task ever imposed upon a nation in war," he says.

"The Government alone, no matter how willing and anxious to do its part, cannot bring the production of ships to the maximum capacity of the country. The shipyards alone, no matter how willing, can't do it. The labor of the country, no matter how intelligent and skillful and patriotic, can't do it. Working together, determined to forget everything but the national welfare, we can achieve the goal we have now set for ourselves," he said.

"Working as we have been doing, we have accomplished remarkable results. But, as John Paul Jones remarked, 'We have just begun to fight. The decks are stripped for action, and with all you men pulling together, we are going to win.'"

"We are going to build 6,000,000 dead weight tons of ships in 1918. I say we are going to do it, rather than that we are going to try to do it, because I know that anything America sets out to do she does. As a fighting nation we have a clean record for victory. We have got the men, we have got the money, and we have got a cause that is right."

As a result of the conference, the Atlantic Coast Shipbuilding Association appointed a committee of five to cooperate with the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation. This committee consists of the following representatives of big shipbuilding plants: L. Ferguson, chairman, Newport News Shipbuilding Company; J. W. Powell, vice-president Bethlehem Steel Company; Wallace Downey, Downey Shipbuilding Company; J. H. Hand, William Cramp & Sons; A. M. Kneeland, New York Shipbuilding Company.

The representatives of the Atlantic Coast Shipbuilding Association made five recommendations to the Shipping Board, which will be discussed in a conference made up of Chairman Hurley, Admiral Capps and the committee of five. These recommendations, embodying the most important factors entering into the shipbuilding program, are to the following effect: Adjustment and standardization of shipyard wages on the Atlantic Coast, with the cooperation of labor representatives and the moral suasion of the Government.

Distribution among all the shipyards of the visible supply of labor, so there shall be no surplus in one plant and shortage in another.

Arrangement for priority in delivery of materials in a systematic way which will keep each yard supplied with the material it needs first.

Coordination and cooperation of the Navy Department and the United States Shipping Board with the builders.

An equitable policy for the adjustment of unfinished contracts.

Commenting on these recommendations, Mr. Hurley remarked that on their fair and equitable solution depended success or failure, but from the spirit evidenced by all parties he is confident of an equitable adjustment.

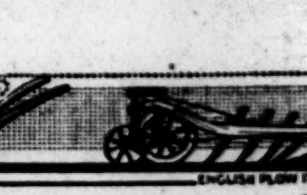
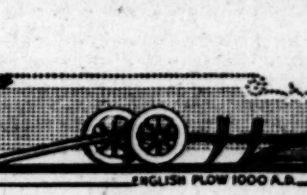
SEDITIONOUS TALK TO BE DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—David Jayne Hill, former United States Ambassador to Germany; Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor, and James M. Beck will address a rally held under the auspices of the American Defense Society at Carnegie Hall in this city, Friday, Nov. 2.

Among the subjects to be discussed will be the many gross violations of the use of free speech under the guise of political meetings, in which disloyal and seditious utterances have been made against the Liberty Loan bond sales, as well as against some of the activities of the present Administration.

The society's campaign, broadening out in its effectiveness to a country-wide basis, and its plan of action, will be closely defined by the speakers mentioned above, and also the necessity urging those who serve at home, to do their duty in connection with the furtherance of the nation's war plan will be emphasized.



This is the fifth of six advertisements.

No. 5

A complete set of these advertisements can be secured on request.

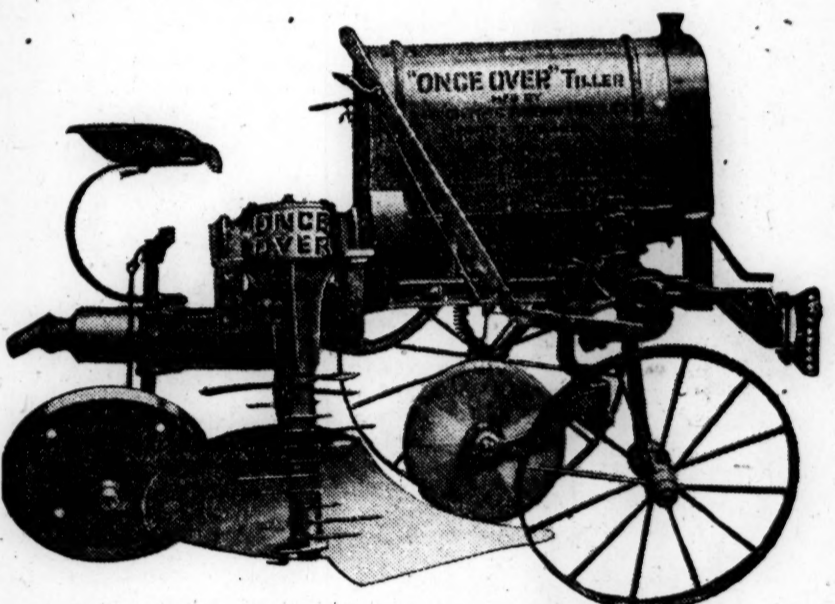
A REVOLUTION

Unnoticed in the Crash of World Events, but, Nevertheless,—A REVOLUTION!

IT IS A DIFFERENT WORLD TODAY, and tomorrow will show us a different life. The period where man digs in the ditch to get money to buy bread to get the strength to dig in the ditch, is ended. The plodder of yesterday is convicted of blocking traffic today. The complexity of our daily life has demanded machines here and machines there—a machine for this and a machine to do that—with big machines requiring a horde of little machines. In fact, it can be said the world's cry today is for machines.

MOST OF US are acquainted with the usual method of plowing. We have read where 68% of the power expended in producing a crop was used in the one act of plowing. After this, the ground had to be disced, harrowed and cultivated, making one of the hardest jobs man has cut out for himself. The other day a dreamer dreamed. And the dream came true, when a young inventor made a machine that plows, discs, and harrows the ground in One trip over the field,—making a perfect seed bed in One operation—work that formerly required the combined effort of a number of strong men, many horses, three or four kinds of machines and several weeks' time.

"The water which is carried into the subsoil MUST be brought back again into the surface soil where the seed is germinating and the young roots are growing. To accomplish this a good connection MUST be made between the furrow-slice and the subsoil."—By PROF. A. M. TEN EYCK, Kansas Experiment Station.



The "Once-Over" Tiller of the standard sulky (or riding) plow type, which plows, discs and harrows in one operation.

THE NEW DEVICE is a simple arrangement consisting of a toothed, or bladed, rotor set to the right of the mold board of the plow, and operated by a gasoline engine, which turns the rotor only, the motor having nothing to do with the propulsion of the plow, which is pulled in the usual manner by either horses or tractor. The rotor is driven at high speed; the teeth, or blades, engage the soil as it comes from the mold board and pulverize or disintegrate the earth, throwing it out in the rear thoroughly mixed with sod, weeds, roots or any other form of surface dressing or fertilizer, present. The soil is thus pulverized to the full depth of the furrow, as shown in the test tube illustration printed above.

A SCIENTIFIC AGE

THIS IS AN AGE OF SCIENTIFIC ADVANCEMENT, and in no branch of industry is its progress more noticeable than in the field of agriculture. The up-to-date successful farmer of today owes his progress to the application of the new and intelligent methods of farming and to the improved machinery which in the past few years has gradually elevated husbandry out of the rut of experiment into the avenue of scientific certainty.

SCIENTIFIC FARMERS are calling daily and hourly for more improved methods of preparing the soil, and any improvement along this line is certain to be instantly adopted. It has been demonstrated times without number that if any new contrivance will increase crop production, decrease hard farm work, and save valuable time, such an invention will meet a ready market. A surprising thing is that in spite of the pronounced improvements that have taken place in the past fifty years in methods of harvesting, no radical departure from the centuries-old methods of preparing the soil "inherited from our fathers" has been made until the advent of the "Once-Over" Tiller.

AND IT IS TO EDUCATE THE AGRICULTURAL WORLD up to the acceptance and use of this revolutionizing farm implement that impels us to set forth more fully than we otherwise would, the full details of the development, perfection and practical operation of the new machine.

The Right and the Wrong Way

Figure 1 shows the "Once-Over" Tiller leaves the ground in a mellow, finely pulverized condition, which maintains the moisture, prevents evaporation and draws up water from the sub-soil through capillary attraction. Air passes freely through the soil assisting nitrification. The deep, loose tilth provides for a large root system for the plant to gather its food. Old style methods of plowing, discing and harrowing, no matter how carefully done, did not produce a scientifically perfect seed-bed.



In No. 2, it plainly shows that when ground is left in lumpy, cloddy condition, these lumps dry out quickly and help evaporate out of a field tons of water a day.

FULL DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE will be mailed, gratis, to all asking. SCIENTIFIC FARMING MACHINERY COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minnesota, U. S. A.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, November 1, 1917

NOTE: Another advertisement giving further details of this machine, will appear in The Christian Science Monitor, on Monday, Nov. 5, 1917. Parts No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 appeared on October 18, 22, 25 and 29 respectively.

Financial References:

BANKERS TRUST and Savings Bank
Minneapolis, Minnesota

FAIRMONT NATIONAL BANK
Fairmont, Minnesota

BRADSTREET'S: DUN'S

DISTRIBUTORS AND AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES:

Minnesota—Address the main office.
Montana—J. J. OSWOLD, Billings, Montana.
Florida and Georgia—V. W. HELM, Miami, Fla.
New York (on Long Island)—J. W. PENTZ, Woolworth Bldg., New York City.

Foreign Distributors:

FRANCE—G. & C. Kneeling, 178 Avenue Victor Hugo, Paris.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC and URUGUAY—Senor Enrique Fyfe, 714 Florida Boulevard, Buenos Ayres, Argentina, & A.
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—Schuman Carriage Company, Ltd., Honolulu, Hawaii.
SPAIN, PORTUGAL, GREECE and THE BALKAN STATES—Austin Baldwin & Co., Inc., 44 Whitehall St., New York City.
RUSSIA (temporary basis)—Austin Baldwin & Co., Inc., N. Y. City.
SWITZERLAND—Adolph Messmer, 41 Laufenstrasse, Basel, Switzerland (optional).
AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND—Horse Gibbons Sons & J. B. Clarkson, Ltd., Wellington, New Zealand.

The proof of the pudding.

These test tubes contain the cross-sections of two furrows. The soil in exactly the same condition it was out in the field.

Seed wheat from the same sample was planted at exactly the same time, and given the same amount of water, sunshine and air.

No. 1 shows a crop failure. No. 2 shows a "bumper" crop.

The reasons why:

The soil in tube No. 1 was plowed in the ordinary way. The bracket at the bottom of the tube shows the surface litter of weeds, and trash which was "turned under" by the plow and deposited on the bottom of the furrow breaking the contact between the surface soil and the sub-soil. This means failure.

The arrows point to the lumps and clods in the ordinary seed bed—Dr. Taylor says clods destroy crops.

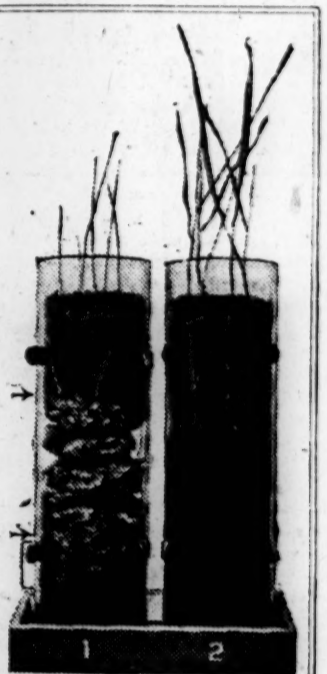
Above the lumps, the soil has been disced and harrowed and is in fine condition. This is good, as far as it goes, but there's the rub: it doesn't go far enough—down.

In tube No. 2, the soil has been worked with the "Once-Over" Tiller. There is not a lump as big as a walnut in this ground. The weeds, trash and surface litter of every description has all been cut up and thoroughly mixed with the soil. The whole mass of earth and litter is all finely pulverized from the surface clear down to the bottom of the furrow, affording a good connection with the sub-soil. This is a perfect seed bed.

The reason why tube No. 1 had a "Crop Failure" and tube No. 2 a "Bumper" crop, is this: We first created in the tubes, for this demonstration, a "dry rain condition" (as in the year 1915). The only moisture this growing grain received was from below, from water poured into the basin containing the tubes.

In No. 1 the moisture could not pass up thru the surface litter on the bottom of the furrow and the roots could not penetrate down thru the hard clods in the center of the seed bed. Hence the failure.

In No. 2 the moisture passed freely, by capillary attraction, from the bottom clear up to the surface, and the roots grew down to the very bottom of the tube, supplying the crop with plenty of moisture from the sub-soil, and making available all plant food in the ground permitting the crop to flourish without even a drop of rain. Hence the "bumper" yield in spite of drought.

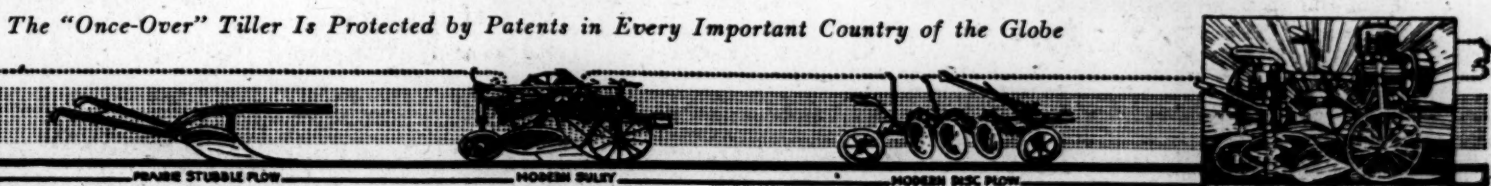


We Are Now Manufacturing Machines in Quantities to at least partially supply the demand, and recent deliveries are being made with but small delay. It is imperative, however, that those desiring machines should place their orders in the rush which inevitably precedes, by several months, the opening of a new season.



A portion of the plant of the Fairmont Gas Engine and Railway Motor Car Co., of Fairmont, Minn., where "Once-Over" Tillers in large quantities are being made. Capacity 500 Tillers per month. Negotiations with several other large factories under way.

By Thomas W. Hicks, Vice President and General Manager.



RELIGIOUS PEACE IN
ANTI-AD FORECASTTwo Protestants, a Jew and a
Roman Catholic Urge Adop-
tion of Proposed Amendment
to Massachusetts Constitution

Adoption of the anti-aid amendment to the Massachusetts constitution, to prevent the appropriation of public funds for institutions not under public control was urged from the same platform in Boston last night by a Jew, a Roman Catholic and two Protestants. The meeting was in Ford Hall, and the speakers, who are all members of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, were Edwin U. Curtis, a Congregationalist; Frank P. Garland, a Roman Catholic; David Stoneman, a Jew; and Prof. Frederick L. Anderson of the Newton Theological Seminary, a Baptist institution.

All the speakers were in agreement as to the purposes of the amendment, of the practical unanimity with which it passed the convention, of its approval by prominent members of the Roman Catholic church who have subsequently attacked it, and of the necessity of its acceptance by the people at the state election on Nov. 6, in order that religious peace may be assured in Massachusetts for all time. Several speakers declared the anti-aid amendment to be a "Treaty of Peace" and that those who were attacking it were seeking to make it a "scrap of paper."

Mr. Curtis, who presided gave a brief history of the passage of the amendment through the convention; Mr. Garland answered the attacks upon the amendment launched against it by his fellow religionists; Mr. Stoneman declared that the amendment would bring about a complete separation in Massachusetts of church and state and the joining of which he claimed had always resulted in religious persecution, especially of the Jews, while Professor Anderson pointed to the harmony which prevailed in the convention after the passage of the amendment and joined with the other speakers in declaring it to be a lasting treaty of peace.

The speech of Mr. Garland while it reiterated his attitude as given in yesterday's newspaper, aroused great enthusiasm and was frequently interrupted by applause.

In urging the support of the amendment Mr. Garland said that prominent Roman Catholics of Boston, among them being Henry V. Cunningham, president of the Roman Catholic Federation; Charles T. Daly, secretary of the Federation; Mr. M. J. Spillane, chaplain of the Federation, and Francis E. Slattery, an active member of the Federation, were consulted and that Mr. Cunningham, as head of the Federation, approved the amendment as it was adopted.

"Last week," said Mr. Garland, "vicious and unfair attacks were made upon this amendment, calling it an insult to all Roman Catholics. I believe it is not unfair or unjust to Roman Catholics, and I am here as a Roman Catholic to ask for its support."

"The question is only another phase of the relation of Church and State. The attack was much a surprise to all, and I urge the adoption of the amendment notwithstanding, for the following reasons:

"First, it guarantees the religious liberty of every citizen; second, it reaffirms that public money shall be used for public schools only; third, it forbids the use of public money for private institutions; fourth, it prohibits all denominational appropriations; fifth, it safeguards the independence, dignity and spirituality of the church; sixth, it prevents the annual unseemly scramble for public funds by competing religious bodies and private institutions; seventh, it takes the last irritating religious question out of politics and secures the religious peace of the State, tending to bring in a new era of mutual understanding and good will, which, I think, makes it the greatest treaty of peace ever written for the people of Massachusetts; and eighth, it has behind it the great body of moderate men of all faiths in the convention who carried it 275 to 25 against the extremists and the friends of private institutions."

"Some say that the amendment will kindle anew the flames of religious prejudice. On the contrary, we believe this amendment will guarantee the religious peace of the State by taking the last debatable religious question out of politics and help to bring in an era of mutual understanding."

In reviewing the history of the amendment, Mr. Curtis pointed out that when the convention met in June, several measures were presented seeking to prevent public appropriations for private and especially religious institutions. For a time there was considerable friction, but despite differences in the religious beliefs of the members of the committee having charge of the subject, it was found that they were unanimous in approving any amendment that would end religious strife over public appropriations. The result of this harmony in the committee was the drawing up of the amendment, now before the people. The opposition on the floor of the convention was surprisingly small and the vote on the final passage was 275 to 25. Of the members who voted against the amendment, 16 were Protestants and nine were Roman Catholics.

"The objections to the amendment," said Mr. Curtis, "arise from a lack of knowledge of the language and true meaning of the amendment. It would be most unfortunate if the minds of the people were blinded by these groundless criticisms to a clear understanding of the real change the amendment proposes, and the reasons therefor."

"The real change which the amendment proposes is this: That hereafter no public money shall be spent on

schools, colleges, and other educational or charitable institutions which are not under the control of public officers and agents or in which denominational doctrines are taught. "Many millions in the past have been raised by taxation and paid by the State to schools and institutions over which the public had no control because of the absence of a constitutional provision of this kind, and indeed the opposition to this amendment arises almost wholly from the friends of those institutions and objects which have been beneficiaries in the past or hope to be beneficiaries in the future. These institutions are secular as well as religious, and the friends of these institutions who are up in arms are Protestants as well as Roman Catholics."

Let me voice the judgment of the 275 members of the convention, men of all beliefs, men from all walks of life, men typical of our State, and ask the voters in the name of peace, for the good of the Commonwealth, to vote "Yes" on the second amendment at the polls next Tuesday."

Mr. Stoneman, in advocating the passage of the amendment, said that there was no intent to insult Roman Catholics or Protestants, and that the proposed amendment was put up to the voters would settle once and for all the religious question.

"I know what real intolerance means," he said. "When my parents brought me to this country I knew what religious intolerance meant for it was religious persecution that drove them here."

"A treaty of peace I hoped was found in this amendment, one that would be lasting and one that could not be considered a mere piece of paper."

"Some institutions of learning are now getting aid, but under the proposed amendment all will be put on equal footing. I hope and I feel sure that this will mean a state university, a free institution, open to all citizens of the Commonwealth."

Professor Anderson, in urging the adoption of the proposed amendment, called it a great treaty of peace which should have the support of all next Tuesday. He said in part:

"The anti-aid amendment safeguards religious liberty by carrying through to its legitimate conclusion our traditional doctrine of the separation of church and State. Under its provisions no (Roman) Catholic will ever be forced by the State to pay his money for the propagation of Protestantism; no Protestant will ever be compelled to pay his money for the propagation of (Roman) Catholicism, and no Jew or agnostic will ever be called upon to pay his money for either. And I wish to emphasize the fact that to me and to most of the supporters of the amendment, it is just as intolerable that the (Roman) Catholic should be forced to pay for the support of a religion in which he does not believe as that a Protestant should be compelled to do it. We stand on principle here. We demand the same religious liberty for the other fellow that we demand for ourselves."

As the audience left the hall, cards were given them containing the following eight reasons for the adoption of the amendment:

It guarantees the religious liberty of every citizen.

It reaffirms that public money shall be used for public schools only.

It forbids the use of public money for private institutions.

It prohibits all denominational appropriations.

It safeguards the independence, dignity and spirituality of the church.

It prevents an annual unseemly scramble for public funds by competing religious bodies and private institutions.

It takes the last irritating debatable religious question out of politics and secures the religious peace of the State, tending to bring in a new era of mutual understanding and good will.

It has behind it the great body of moderate men of all faiths in the convention who carried it 275 to 25 against the extremists and the friends of the private institutions.

Statements Are Denied

Roman Catholics Referred to by Mr. Garland Make Reply

Two statements were made public today on behalf of the four prominent Roman Catholics referred to in yesterday's statement of Francis P. Garland as among those consulted by Roman Catholic delegates in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention before voting for the anti-aid amendment. Both statements deny that the anti-aid amendment was approved. These statements have caused a great stir among the convention delegates, particularly the Roman Catholics, who uphold the contention of Mr. Garland, himself a Roman Catholic, that most of the delegates of his faith voted for the amendment after receiving information that it would not be opposed by the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

One of today's statements is signed by Henry V. Cunningham, who is president of the Roman Catholic Federation of the Boston Archdiocese; the Rev. Mr. M. J. Spillane, chaplain of the federation, and Francis E. Slattery. This statement is in part as follows:

"Acting for the Roman Catholic Federation of the archdiocese of Boston, we appeared before the Committee on Bill of Rights, at its hearings, to protest against all the proposed amendments."

"At the conclusion of the proponents' case we were ready to go forward, but were informed by the chairman and others of the committee that

our position was perfectly understood and that it was unnecessary again to state the Roman Catholic position upon the proposed amendments which was well known to all and stated clearly several times at legislative hearings."

"This attitude, during all the years of the agitation, has always been distinct opposition to any change in the constitution which would limit the power of the Legislature to make appropriations for institutions of learning or benevolence."

"Acting upon the above suggestion of the chairman and others of the committee, we advised together as to what action we should take with reference to presenting our case for further hearings before the committee."

Another member of the committee on bill of rights came to the office where we were conferring and advised us that it was not necessary further to present our case before the committee."

"Our position has never changed since that letter."

"Our opposition has always been based upon the principle that these measures were intended as concessions to a spirit of hostility to (Roman) Catholics, which is not susceptible of compromise."

The other of today's statements is signed by Charles T. Daly, secretary of the Roman Catholic Federation, who states that he was not consulted with reference to the action on the anti-aid and that no one had authority to express his approval or assent to the amendment. He says, also, that a convention of the Middlesex County branch of the Roman Catholic Federation, held July 15, 1917, over which he presided, made known its opposition to the proposed amendment. He has been opposed to any change in the constitution, along the lines comprehended in the amendment from the opening of the convention, he states.

Special prizes of John S. Farlow Newton Horticultural Society fund: Foreign Grapes—Collection of four varieties, two bunches of each: Mrs. John C. Whiting; any black variety, two bunches, Mrs. J. M. Sears.

Theodore Lyman fund, No. 2: Apples—For the best collection of New England-grown apples, arranged for decorative effect, A. B. Howard & Son; for the best 100 Baldwin apples, Thomas K. Winsor; for the best 100 McIntosh apples, Derby Farm; for the best 100 of any other variety of apple, Frank F. Brown, Northern Spy.

T. K. Winsor of Greenville, R. I., has many prizes to his credit, winning three first from the New England Fruit Show on the Baldwin exhibits and Gravenstein boxes. A display of boxed Massachusetts apples is shown by Derby Farm of Leominster, John Hardy Jr. of Littleton, and F. Howard Brown of Marlboro. In the rear of the hall Maine has a commercial exhibit which is flanked by a showing of open-faced barreled apples.

Wright A. Root of Easthampton, Mass., has a first prize from the New England Fruit Show for a fancy display, and in the center of the lecture hall, used as a showroom, has a miniature farmhouse equipped with old-fashioned cooking utensils, some dating back to the Eighteenth Century. Many of the grape exhibits have been awarded prizes.

States officially represented include: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Virginia and North Carolina. The Province of New Brunswick, Canada, has a showing and the Dominion experimental farm at Ottawa is represented, also.

Positions as junior officers on steamers of the United Fruit Company are to be opened at once to a number of graduates of the free government navigation and marine engineering schools, operated by the United States Shipping Board's recruiting service, in order to complete their intensive training before they are assigned to overseas service. It was announced today by Henry Howard, director of recruiting, with national headquarters in the Custom House, here. Arrangements have been completed with the fruit concern, said Mr. Howard, whereby the men will secure actual experience and opportunity to apply their newly acquired nautical knowledge.

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PROTESTANTISM'S
400 YEARS REVIEWEDAutocracy Martin Luther Fought
Still in Saddle in Germany.
Says Dean Brown of Yale at
Reformation Meeting

"The very spirit of autocracy which Martin Luther fought with all his might is now in the saddle in Germany and is riding that country, as many of us believe, for a terrible fall," declared Dean Charles R. Brown of the school of religion of Yale University, before an audience of 3000 people, gathered in Tremont Temple on Wednesday night in commemoration of the Protestant Reformation quadricentenary. His discussion of "Four Hundred Years of Protestantism" was the chief address on the program, another feature of which was a symbolic pageant, "The Spreading Light," depicting the ever-broadening influence of the Reformation.

Speaking with approbation of the part the United States is taking in the world war, Dean Brown declared the participation of this country is not a matter of political or commercial expediency, but he said, "It is a matter of right." He made an urgent plea for a united Protestantism against "the forces of evil," and declared that the Protestant forces will never come to their best until there is a willingness to fulfill the great ideas of the New Testament. He told how the Roman Catholic Church is steadily reaching out for complete control of the world's systems of education.

Growing unity among the Protestant churches, the necessity of which Dean Brown emphasized, was indicated by the attendance at Wednesday's meeting of representatives of churches and church organizations of many different denominations and was illustrated in one of the episodes of the pageant in which ministers of 15 or more denominations pledged their support to a united Protestantism.

Dean Brown spoke of the necessity for a greater application of religion to every-day affairs. He declared that it takes great courage for the individual to stand up and say "Thy Kingdom Come," and that this kingdom must be recognized as available and powerful in present-day life. Illustrating his point by the daily newspapers, the speaker asserted that religion has just as big a part in the news which finds its way onto the first page of the great dailies as in the column given over by some papers to events taking place in religious circles.

The meeting was opened by George E. Brock, former chairman of the Boston School Committee and president of the Greater Boston quadricentenary

committee under the auspices of which the celebration was held, on the exact anniversary of the posting of Luther's theses. Others who officiated in the program were the Rev. E. E. Weaver of the Presbyterian Church in Waltham, President Lemuel H. Murlin, D. D., of Boston University, the Rev. Austen K. De Blois, D. D., of the First Baptist Church of Boston, and the Rev. E. L. Miller of St. Mark's English Lutheran Church of Roxbury. Hymns were sung by a great choir of 1000 voices, while J. Hermann Load of Brookline, organist at the Park Street Church, Boston, played the organ.

Dean Brown's address, in part, follows:

"We stand at a long remove in miles, as well as in time and mood, from those Germans who saw Martin Luther nailing his Declaration of Independence to the door of the church in Wittenberg. We find ourselves, alas, at war with that land of noble history, and the feeling of four-fifths of all the earth is not what it would have been had this anniversary occurred 10 years ago."

"The Germany of Luther and Melancthon, of Kant and of Hegel, of Goethe and Schiller, of Beethoven and Bach, of Carl Schurz and Franz Siegel is a land to which we can hold out our hands in warmest fellowship. But toward that Germany which has fallen under the spell of a mad military caste our deepest feeling must be one of moral opposition."</

BRITISH WORKERS
AND REVOLUTIONQuestion Discussed in the British
Press—Summary of Different
Viewpoints Set Forth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The question of
revolutionary tendencies in the United
Kingdom has lately been threshed out
in some detail in the British press. It
is a subject which has been fairly fre-
quently discussed during the past
year or so in circles which interest
themselves in such topics, and the
opinions formed on the matter by
different people are widely diver-
gent. Some people have even devel-
oped a habit of talking of a revolution
in Britain as if it were a matter of
course, this group being divided be-
tween those who declare it will come
during the war and those who re-
gard it as a matter of certainty after
the war. Other people in a position
to form an opinion declare, after care-
ful consideration, that they observe
nothing to justify such an expecta-
tion except a certain restlessness
easily explainable by the stress and
strain of war and the fact that there
are problems to be faced, at any rate
when the war ends, which may neces-
sitate fundamental changes in the in-
dustrial world, changes which may, in
a sense, turn that world upside down.
Other people again, and possibly they
are in a great majority, think so
little of the matter that they have
probably been startled to find that
revolution in Britain has become a
subject for discussion in respectable
newspapers.

The London Times has been the
chief platform for the debate which
has taken place. Other papers have
joined in. The position as they see
it has also been stated by various
labor leaders. The Times set the
ball rolling with four articles under
the title of "The Ferment of Revolution"
which the New Statesman hinted
were by Dr. Arthur Shadwell. They
maintained that there was in the
labor movement a revolutionary ele-
ment which was able to bend the
whole labor movement unconsciously
to its own ends and whose purpose
was to overthrow the capitalist state
and set up a dictatorship of the prole-
tariat. The articles were clever in
their handling of facts, whatever
might be thought of their conclusions,
and reviewing the same subject mat-
ter from different angles were cal-
culated to get their point of view well
into the thoughts of the public which
read them. They were couched in
very serious language and many peo-
ple no doubt found them disturbing.
The New Statesman, in an article
which one might judge to have been
written by Mr. Sidney Webb, dismissed
them lightly as the "rich man's bar-
rage," set into operation with a view
to gathering behind it the propertied
classes, rich and not so rich, and
organizing them to resist the levy
upon capital which, the New States-
man held, would be necessary to meet
the cost of war.

The Times articles and the replies
might be usefully summarized as in-
dicating representative and divergent
points of view. The writer of the
first mentioned series divided the
British people into two classes of
roughly four million families each.
The "labor" class he described as
consisting of well-to-do wage earners
with weekly incomes generally rang-
ing between £2 and £5 per
week. The other class included the
whole of the propertied classes, the
learned professions, the trading and
agricultural interests and the wage-
earners in the industries not yet taken
over by the State, notably the agri-
cultural laborers, the textile work-
ers of Lancashire, and the earth-
ware workers of Stafford. In the for-
mer class there was at work a revolu-
tionary ferment which had "its
stronghold in the intellectually in-
clined young men and women of the
well-paid wage-earning class. These
men and women have no leaders and
no set organization; but they are
united in fellowship by a string of
theories incompatible with the present

organization of society; they have at
their disposal a propaganda by which
these theories are being forced into
every working-class home; and they
are the chief fomenters of the local
and general strikes which from time
to time bewilder the trade union
executives and paralyze the forces of
government and in which the individ-
ual working man often participates,
either through misunderstanding or
by compulsion." These revolutionists
are to a man, according to the Times
writer, disciples of Karl Marx.

The attitude of the revolutionists
toward the various constructive revo-
lutionary schemes, state socialism,
syndicalism and national guilds,
the writer described as one of irre-
concilable opposition. They regarded
them as the inventions of middle
class dreamers and as designed to in-
troduce discord into the labor move-
ment. "The true reform of society,"
they maintain," he remarked, "will
not come of any scheme or schedule
thought out in advance, it will come
through the instincts and the action of
the wage earner himself." In support
of this he quoted from one of their
propaganda journals to the effect that
the proletariat were going to make
an end not only of capitalistic indus-
try, but of the capitalist social or-
ganization "known as the state" and
of the capitalist system of ideas and
education, in fact of capitalist civiliza-
tion, and were going to evolve in its
place social democracy.

The country then, according to this
writer, was divided into the two
groups mentioned, not into "capital"
and "labor." The labor nation, he
contended, while contributing to the
war, had not done its fair share either
in military service, industrial effort
or personal thrift. Its money wages
had risen since the war began from
£600,000,000 to £1,000,000,000 and the
net increase had been very consider-
able. They were consuming more both
in the way of necessities and luxuries
than before the war. The other na-
tion, whose members were distin-
guished from the labor nation, by
"their attachment to individualistic
theories, their saving habits, their
lack of organization and their willing
submission to the authority of Parlia-
ment and Government" was drained
dry as to men for the army, and in
the matter of thrift and industrial
effort was more than doing its share.
In fact "in the individualist nation
self-devotion has been organized,
self-seeking repressed, by public opin-
ion finally expressing itself in law
and acts of government; in the labor
nation it has been otherwise."

The immunity of the labor nation,
organized in its powerful trade
unions, the writer attributed to the
organized determination of labor, as
expressed in strikes, and the weak-
ness of governmental handling of
labor demands. The series of suc-
cessful demands made by labor, en-
forced occasionally by strikes, he at-
tributed to the influence of the revo-
lutionaries, although he did not ques-
tion the bona fide patriotism of the
workers concerned or their leaders,
who were indirectly "worked" by the
revolutionaries.

Finally he endeavored to show that
the claims which the revolutionary
movement was successfully establish-
ing in the name of organized labor
were inconsistent with the safety of
the State, did not provide for the
necessary recruits for the army, for
the output of aeroplanes or shipping,
etc., for the thrift necessary for the
conservation of supplies, and were
contributing to the devaluation of
money and the breakdown of finance.
This last point he endeavored to estab-
lish by showing that the wages bill,
rapidly mounting as he declared it to
be, could only be met by an expansion
of currency, the value of which, neces-
sarily, rapidly diminished. At the same
time the material resources of the
country were disappearing. Consump-
tion was greater and production less.
He finally demanded that the Gov-
ernment should take a firm stand
against continued labor demands and
should oppose to the "right to strike"
the right to "oppose a strike," what-
ever the consequences. By this he
meant not compelling the strikers to
resume work, but carrying on with the
assistance of those who were "loyal
to the nation." Such was the writer's
interesting thesis. The replies to it
were also interesting.

NATIONS LOOK TO
UNITED STATESAmbassador Sato Says It Is Ex-
pected to Give Final and
Decisive Blow to Germany

WASHINGTON, D. C. — America
must deliver the final blow to
Germany, declared Ambassador Sato,
of Japan. Calling upon the American
people to "make immense efforts and
sacrifices," he pledged Japan to give
every aid. In a statement indorsing
food pledge week, Ambassador Sato
said Japan's people are "prepared for
a full measure of contribution and
sacrifice." It is to the United States,
however, he continued, "that the
world is looking for a decisive blow,
which will once and for all establish
peace and freedom on earth."

Paying tribute to the gallantry and
heroism of the European Allies, Mr.
Sato added: "They have every right
to expect of America, of Japan and of
every other member of the great coal-
ition against barbarism to do what
they have done and to suffer what
they have suffered. The Central Pow-
ers are greatly deceived if they flatter
themselves that the great American
Army, which is in the making, will
not prove equal to the task expected
of it. It is the wise and proper ordi-
nation of the vast American resources
that must in a great measure decide
the tremendous issue of humanity."

NATIONAL APPLE SHOW
SPOKANE, Wash. — The national
apple show will be held in Spokane
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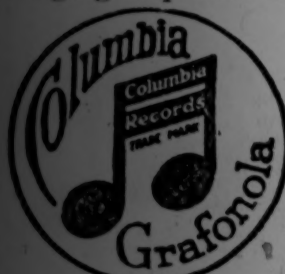
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FOOD CONTROL LAW IS NOW IN FORCE

Licensing System to Curb Profiteering Inaugurated—Warning Is Given to Retailers by Federal Administrator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After a little more than 10 weeks, given over largely to the building up of a comprehensive organization with ramifications in every part of the United States and its territories, Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, begins today to exercise the full powers given him by Congress when the Food Control Law was enacted.

Beginning today, and continuing hereafter during the period covered by the existence of the war, in keeping with a proclamation by President Wilson, practically all middlemen handling foodstuffs, as well as all retailers doing a business in excess of \$100,000 a year, will be allowed to operate only under licenses issued by the President. In the event that the licensees fail to follow the rules for conducting their business as laid down by the Food Administration, their licenses may be revoked, and the law provides that prosecutions may follow where evidence of hoarding or of speculation, in violation of the President's order, can be obtained.

The application for license contains the names of 64 basic commodities, and the dealer applying for a license must designate which commodity or commodities he wishes to be licensed by the Food Administration to deal in. Applicants must state whether they are manufacturers, suppliers of hotels and institutions, wholesalers or jobbers, commission merchants, brokers, auction firms, retailers, or operators of warehouse elevators or cold storage warehouses. Applicants must also, in applying for a license, make statements regarding the following:

1. Volume of business.
2. Number of plants, branches or agencies.
3. Is your principal business the handling of food products?
4. If not, state nature of your business.
5. How long have you handled food products as a regular business?
6. Do you handle regularly all commodities checked under section 50 and so.
7. If not, state exceptions.
8. Name of owner.
9. Address.

In order to have the situation completely in hand, the Food Administration asks information as to the officers or managing agents of the corporation applying for the license. A description of all places where the business is conducted; the location of the plant, its character, maximum capacity, storage capacity, average output, and the commodities handled.

All wholesalers, brokers and commission men handling the foodstuffs specified in the President's proclamation must be licensed, without regard to the volume of their business. Retailers whose gross receipts do not exceed \$100,000 per annum are exempted by Congress, but this exemption does not apply to wholesalers, or to persons doing both a wholesale and retail business. There are certain other minor classes of exemptions set forth clearly in the proclamation.

With every blank license application sent out, the Law Department will inclose a copy of the President's proclamation, perusal of which will tell each operator whether he is subject to license. If so, he must fill out the form at once and return it to Washington, but one application will be required of one firm doing business under one name, no matter how many branches it may have or where these are located. Separate applications must be filed and separate licenses obtained, if business is done under more than one name or style, or through subsidiary companies bearing different names, or through agents operating under their own names.

If formal application has been made, but license has not been received, the dealer may continue to operate, unless advised to the contrary, on the assumption that the application has been approved and the license is issuing. There is no license fee.

Nearly 40,000 food manufacturers, importers, storage men, and distributors come under a license which may be revoked if the holder takes advantage of the war to raise prices. The paramount purpose of the licensing is, according to Food Administrator Hoover, to protect the public from extortion and speculative profits. Wholesalers who make more than a reasonable profit will be closed down. Retailers will find it impossible to buy if they overcharge. Mr. Hoover is determined to make an example of the first profiteer, that others may take warning. A general willingness from a majority of dealers to come under control is reported.

As the situation now is, the Food Administration has absolute and thorough control over the wholesaler. Through the wholesaler, Mr. Hoover expects to control the retail situation. If any further authority is needed, however, in order that the retailer may be absolutely curbed, Mr. Hoover will ask the next Congress to so amend the Food Law as to extend the authority of the Food Administration over the retailer. Mr. Hoover intends to give the retailer a chance. If the retailer does not take this chance and make a general reduction in the price to the consumer of fundamental foodstuffs, the situation then goes from the hands of the retailer into the competent hands of Mr. Hoover.

There are 100,000 manufacturers, wholesalers and other distributors of staple food who will be under license by the United States Food Administration. Business men who have taken prompt steps to obtain licenses need not worry because they have not re-

ceived the actual documents, the Food Administration announces, so long as they are not violating the Food Control Act, which has been in effect since Aug. 10.

Those who have not yet sent to Washington for their application blanks should do so at once. Meanwhile, continuing their normal business activities in compliance with the law.

Thus far nearly 50,000 application blanks have been called for, and requests for them are pouring in at the rate of 4000 a day. No licenses have been mailed out yet, but thousands are stacked up, filled in and recorded, ready to be sent to the applicants as soon as booklets containing complete rules and regulations for the guidance of licensees have been received from the printer.

The license section of the Food Administration estimates that when the lists are complete there will be about 100,000 licenses, including importers, packers, canners, manufacturers, wholesalers, commission men, brokers, auctioneers, storage warehouse men, together with retailers doing more than \$100,000 business annually, which embraces mail order firms and chain stores.

Small retailers will not be licensed. These retailers, however, are all subject to the provisions of the food law itself, which forbids speculation, hoarding and excessive profits. They will also be controlled through the licensing regulations controlling wholesalers, who will be obliged to cut off the supply of dealers of any size, and in any branch of the trade, who exact exorbitant profits on necessities.

The licensed foods include beef, pork and mutton, fish, poultry and eggs; milk, butter, cheese, flour, sugar, cereals, lard, beans, peas, fruits, vegetables, several lines of canned goods, and other products. Hereafter no distributor of any of these foods may do business without a license, excepting the small retailers, canners, packers and specified classes of manufacturers having small outputs. The penalty for operating without a license is \$5000 fine, or two years' imprisonment.

The Food Administration emphasizes that for the immediate future anyone who has not received his license may continue his business in the usual way without fear of penalty, if he makes prompt application within the next few days.

The purposes of licensing are stated as follows:

- (1) To limit the prices charged by every licensee to a reasonable amount over expenses, and forbid the acquisition of speculative profits from a rising market.
- (2) To keep all food commodities moving in as direct a line and with as little delay as practicable to the consumer.
- (3) To limit as far as practicable contracts for future delivery and dealings in future contracts.

With few exceptions, those engaged in the handling of food have shown the utmost patriotism and a desire to go even beyond the requirements of the law itself in supplying the public with necessities at moderate prices. The exceptions are being noted, and vigorous use will be made in these cases of the powers conferred by Congress.

For the most part, however, the Food Administration anticipates the full cooperation and voluntary support of all licensees, without resort to compulsion.

Food Pledge Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Campaign headquarters of the United States Food Administration has announced that at the beginning of the fourth day of the Food Pledge Week campaign, the 3,000,000 mark has been passed in the number of cards signed. This is merely the official tabulation in Washington, and represents for the most part the results of the canvass in the larger cities in those states that have reported, while there are still 11 states that have as yet telegraphed no returns whatever. The number is an increase of more than 79,000 over that given out last night by the Food Administration.

The returns from these districts that have reported are encouraging, many of them having already passed their complete quotas.

Of the states that have reported since the beginning of the present campaign, Indiana still leads the field with 110,282 pledges. Virginia is a close second with 110,071, while Ohio and Maine are third and fourth with 109,000 and 97,000 respectively. New York leads all other cities with over 104,000. The rest of New York State has not yet reported.

Storms throughout the country are still tying up the means of communication from outlying districts and are proving a severe handicap to the campaigners.

Elgin Butter Board Closed
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under an agreement that has just been announced between the Elgin Butter Board and the Food Administration, the board will be closed for the period of the war.

Closing the board was requested by Food Administrator Hoover and the request was promptly complied with by the board. Market conditions, Mr. Hoover explained in making the demand, should be permitted to govern prices during the war.

The Elgin board has virtually controlled butter prices in the United States for half a century.

The prices it fixed have set a standard for all other parts of the country.
Boston Man Selected
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Edward R. Grabow of Boston, general manager of the passenger department of the United Fruit Company, has been put in charge of the food administration's section on conservation of food aboard steamships.

AYER RECRUITS TO BE AVIATORS

Sixty Men at Camp Devens Receive Notice of Their Appointment to Schools Where They Will Train for Commissions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Sixty recruits here have received notice of their assignment to aviation schools where they will train for commissions. These men had previously put in application for these appointments and they will report to the aviation school at Cornell University on Nov. 10, or to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on the same date. Most of the units of the division will contribute two or three men to these first appointments, and more will probably receive appointments later. Some of the men were selected on account of special fitness for aviation work, and others because they had expressed a strong preference for the aviation section.

Work on trenches of a new type has been started under the direction of Lieut.-Col. N. M. Falls and Lieut.-Col. Edward Croft. Other officers from Ft. Sill, Okla., are giving supervision. These trenches are constructed entirely in accordance with the latest war methods in the fighting sectors.

A shorter working day for the national army has been announced. Half an hour has been taken off each end of the day under the new schedule. Reville hereafter will be sounded at 6:15 instead of 5:45 a. m., and the supper call will be made at 5:15 instead of 5:45 p. m.

The second muster for pay took place yesterday, the pay roll now amounting to more than \$2,000,000. The next pay day will come early in December, and it will be the first one for many recruits.

The entire cantonment enjoyed a half holiday yesterday when a military field day, scheduled for last Wednesday in connection with the Liberty Loan drive, was held. More than 15,000 soldiers attended the various events, and all the bands and drum corps participated. The program of sports included races of all kinds, high jumps, a shotput, and other contests, and wrist watches were distributed to winners of straight events. Army marching songs were sung, and the day was a gala one in every respect.

Four Civil War veterans paid the boys in camp a visit, coming from West Townsend. They recounted events when they were in the service, surrounded by an interested crowd of recruits who asked questions at intervals. "You're better trained men than we were," one of the veterans said. "I've seen you marching and you make better lines than we made. You're going to be better equipped for your task than we were, too, and I know you are going to bring the old flag back to us without a stain on its folds."

Later in the day 42 other veterans from Fitchburg visited the camp, and as they took their departure in the afternoon the recruits gave them three lusty cheers.

Essex County men of the three hundred and second machine gun battalion will go to Haverhill on Nov. 17, when a national army parade will be held there. A feature of the day will be a football game played between the battalion and a Naval Reserve Training School team from Newport, R. I.

Members of the provisional troop of cavalry attached to division headquarters, for escort, courier, orderly and guard duties, are spending their odd moments in arranging for a turkey dinner and entertainment on Thanksgiving Day. Capt. Frank I. Hiller, the troop commander, is chairman of the arrangements, and is being assisted by a committee of 15 soldiers.

"Thanksgiving," according to Captain Hiller, "is to be the gala day for the troop," which is the only cavalry organization in the cantonment. "Our Thanksgiving dinner," continued the captain, "is to be one of the best in camp. Three members of the troop are first-class chefs, and with a mess sergeant, they have been given the task of providing the dinner."

Invitations have been extended to Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, the cantonment commander, and the division officers to attend the troop celebration.

Officers of the division have solved a way to reduce their uniform, supplies, and equipment bills by establishing a post exchange at headquarters. There they purchase materials at about one-third below the stores in Ayer or Boston. Captain Hiller, with three privates, from the headquarters troop, are operating the store.

for the officers. All the profits will be placed with the troop fund, for the purchase of "goodies" for the troopers. Captain Hiller today established a post exchange for his troopers, the foreign legion non-commissioned officers, the press correspondents, and the civilian clerks attached to division headquarters. This store is located in the rear of division headquarters, in the recreation building of the provisional troop of cavalry.

Col. Paul Azan to Return

Col. Paul Azan, who is in charge of all French instructing officers in this country, is expected to return from a conference with army officials in Washington, D. C., tomorrow. At that time there probably will be a reorganization of the work of the instructing officers, with probable changes in the training course as at present being followed.

Maj. A. Boussavit, a French infantry officer, has reported at northeastern headquarters, and his work under Colonel Azan will commence upon the return of the latter from Washington. He probably will be detailed as an instructor in either the eastern or northeastern divisions, and will be sent to some camp or cantonment.

Col. Paul F. Straub, department surgeon of the northeastern department, is enthusiastic in his views of the value of football in a soldier's training, and says that it is far-reaching in its results.

"Football gives a soldier confidence," he said. "It also gives him initiative and makes him a man of quick decision in time of stress. Football strategy is invaluable in trench work, a man with football training will be one of the first to go over the top."

Unskilled laborers are desired by the quartermaster department, at room 609, northeastern headquarters. Blanks may be secured from clerk Samuel Beck in charge.

Many Recruits Sent Away

All branches of the service received recruits yesterday, the army sending away 24 men—21 to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., one to Westfield for the eighth infantry, one to Ayer for the twenty-fifth engineers, and one to Washington to join the thirtieth engineers.

The Marine Corps Recruiting Station accepted two out of 25 applicants for enlistment, and the navy sent six bluejackets to the Norfolk Training Station, and of 19 others who volunteered, it accepted three.

Four remaining members of the Churchill Athletic Club of Holyoke have sent word to the Naval Recruiting Station that before the week ends they will be in Boston to enlist. If they are accepted, the club will disband, for all its 42 members will then be in some branch of the service.

Engineer Fund Is \$3962

Recent subscriptions received by A. J. Rowan, treasurer, have raised the fund for the one hundred and first engineer regiment, formerly the first corps of cadets, to \$3962.

LOUISIANA SUGAR MEN WARNED

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Operations were suspended on the local sugar exchange on Wednesday pending receipt of further instructions from Washington relative to selling prices for Louisiana plantation sugars. Telegrams received at the sugar exchange and by John M. Parker, Louisiana Food Administrator, from George M. Rolph, in charge of the sugar division of the Food Administration at Washington, said that complaints had been received in Washington of sales of direct consumption sugar at New Orleans at such prices as to make the cost after adding freight to New York and other eastern points more than \$3.55, less 2 per cent for cash.

"Louisiana planters," the telegrams stated, "must not sell over \$3.55, less two, in any territory where the \$3.55 basis is maintained, otherwise they will force arbitrary action by the Government."

GERMAN UPRISING IN BRAZIL APPREHENDED

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Reports received here from Rio Janeiro say that the army is mobilizing in Southern Brazil to prevent, if possible, the uprising of the large German colonies there.

Highly censored dispatches indicate there is serious trouble with the Germans in these localities.

WOOD AS FUEL TO BE DISCUSSED

Conference of Interests Is Called for State House by Fuel Administrator Storow

A conference to consider the use of wood as fuel in the coming winter, throughout New England, has been called by James J. Storow, Fuel Administrator for New England, to meet tomorrow at 10 a. m., in the Massachusetts State House. Invitations to attend the conference have been sent to men in forestry work, directors of extension, representatives of granges and men connected with the wood business, in all the New England states.

A plan outlined by A. F. Hawes of the United States Department of Agriculture, will be put before the conference. It proposes a course of action in fifteen of the northeastern states, from Maine to Minnesota, for the utilization of wood as fuel. Mr. Hawes says that furnace and stove grates can easily be adapted to burning wood, and that a cord of hard wood, well seasoned and properly burned, is equal to a ton of coal for heat value. There are, it is pointed out, immense quantities of hard and soft wood growing in the northeastern states, and a great part of it is within easy hauling distance of cities and towns.

It is proposed by Mr. Hawes that the cutting up of trees after they have been felled shall be done by portable sawmills. Instead of working men as individuals he would organize them into crews, using machinery as much as possible. Wood cut to stove lengths, he estimates, could be prepared at a cost of \$3.75 to \$5 a cord. The one difficulty in the way of cutting and preparing wood on a large scale in these states seems now to be the labor question. To meet the scarcity of labor everywhere complained of in the country districts, where wood is abundant, Mr. Hawes says the Department of Labor would cooperate. The work he would have directed by men from the forest service, who are capable of guarding against wasteful cutting as well as of obtaining efficiency in the working force.

Fuel Administrator Storow looks with much favor on the project. Wood, he says, should be of great value in many localities, where it is difficult to get coal. The one difficulty in the way of increasing the burning of wood in the coming winter is the scant supply of the fuel that has been cut for a year. Green wood has not more than half the fuel value of hard wood, and some of it even less value. It is highly desirable that wood for fuel use should have been cut a year before it is to be used, and allowed to dry thoroughly. Last winter little wood was cut in comparison with the amount that has been cut in former

years. Much of the wood cut early in the coming winter, however, could be used in the latter part of the winter, when coal is likely to be scarce.

POLICE OFFICIALS' TRIAL IN MEMPHIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—There has been in progress for several weeks a trial of charges against police officials here. A decree entered by Chancellor Heiskell removes from office the inspector of police, W. J. Hays, and Chief of Police Quinlan and ends the trial in the lower courts. Mr. Hays, however, declares that he will carry his case to the Supreme Court for final decision.

In the decision the judge has held that the defendant, Mr. Hays, received money from violators of the law as the price of protection; that he failed to enforce the law under Mayor Crump, that he received gifts when in office, and finally that he used abusive and insulting language to certain persons. Many of these charges had been admitted by the defendant who laid the blame on persons higher up.

The ruling in regard to the chief of police, who had been in office only nine days when the suit was filed, found him under the dominion of Mr. Hays, guilty of swearing at a man whom he said was a disreputable fellow, and the friend of bootleggers and former gamblers.

TIME FOR BOSTON TO ACT

This is a favorable time for the city of Boston to move to improve its terminal facilities; if it does not act, it will not be long before the present opportunity will pass, according to Edward F. McSweeney, former chairman of the Board of Port Directors, port of Boston, lecturing last night at Boston University.

MARINE COURSE TAUGHT

ST. PAUL, Minn.—A course in marine engineering has been added to the curriculum of the engineering college at the University of Minnesota and 13 students have registered in the class, says the Dispatch. Dean Allen says the purpose of the course is to prepare the students for enlistment in the marine corps.

POTATO CARGOES BY RIVER

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Minneapolis potato dealers, says the Journal, are endeavoring to make arrangements for a shipment of potatoes down the Mississippi River to St. Louis, Gulfport, New Orleans and other cities, thereby evading the difficulty occasioned by the scarcity of freight cars.

KANSAS COAL MINERS STRIKE

PITTSBURG, Kansas—Rejecting the Kansas City agreement made with the Fuel Administration, miners in 21 Kansas coal mines have commenced a strike.

SUGAR AT TEN CENTS ASSURED

Dealers Tell Massachusetts Food Administrator Price Will Not Go Any Higher

Assurances that the price of sugar, at retail, does not need to go above 10 cents for bulk sugar and 10½ cents for sugar in packages, were given to Henry B. Endicott, Food Administrator for Massachusetts, at a conference yesterday with a number of large retail grocery houses. Mr. Endicott has taken no action toward fixing the price of sugar, as a result of the conference, and it is said by his office that he will not do so unless conditions change, so as to make that seem necessary. At present the outlook is for continuance of selling by some of the largest houses at 9½ cents, the price that has prevailed for a month or more past.

Mr. Endicott told the conference that it was within his power and might become his duty to fix the price of sugar at retail, but he preferred not to do so if a uniform practice fair to the public could be voluntarily adopted by the grocers. Those present agreed to stop, so far as their own business was concerned, the practice of requiring customers to buy other goods in order to get sugar. This requirement is said to have originated in the attempt of some persons to buy sugar only in supply stores and thereby to hoard a supply.

On Oct. 17 the National Food Administrator, Herbert C. Hoover, issued a statement at Washington, saying that the beet sugar factories in the West were rapidly coming into action and together with the Hawaiian should in a short time take care of the demand for sugar west of Pittsburgh and north of Savannah. Retail prices of beet and Hawaiian sugar, he said, should not exceed 8 to 8½ cents in that territory. The area of supply, he assured eastern consumers, would gradually extend eastward and beet sugar should reach the Atlantic seaboard by the end of November. At present Boston and New England are being supplied from eastern refineries of cane sugar.

According to Mr. Endicott's aides who have specialized on the sugar question, the local supply ought to increase in November and December, and there is no probability of increased prices at retail. By January the Cuban supply will be coming in largely, in addition to the receipts from the beet sugar factories and the Louisiana cane stock. The need of sugar, however, is so great in the European countries allied with the United States in the war, notably France, that the world's supply will continue to be short for a long period, and Mr. Endicott urges that consumers cut down their use of sugar as much as possible until the outlook for a larger supply is favorable.



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ELECTION DATE IS SET IN CANADA

Dominion Starts on What Is Regarded as Most Unusual Contest in Its History—Soldiers Voting to Begin Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The date of the polling of the federal election has been fixed by the Cabinet for Dec. 17. The requisite order has been passed by the Governor in Council and Canada has now started on what will be the most unusual election fight ever witnessed in the Dominion. Nominations will take place on Nov. 19, the unusually long period between the nominations and election being due to the operation of the Military Voters' Act, that time being deemed necessary for the polling of the soldiers' votes overseas which will commence a week after nomination and continue up to the hour when the polls will be closed in Canada. Unless the Unionists have a sweeping victory the result may not be known for several weeks after the polls close, except that it may be taken for granted that a great majority of the soldiers' votes will be cast for the Union Government.

For some time since the formation of the Union Cabinet a rift has been apparent, and the union has been somewhat endangered. This situation has been brought about by the unwillingness of the rank and file of both parties to rise to the level set them by their leaders. To sink all private and political considerations for country.

The breach between the win-the-war Liberals and Conservatives was becoming dangerously wide. The Premier has come forward with a most earnest appeal to all loyal Canadians to combine for union, in the highest sense of the word, and to sink their party differences and unite "in an earnest effort for a supreme national purpose."

The full text of Sir Robert Borden's appeal is as follows:

"On behalf of the Government, the Prime Minister desires to emphasize the considerations set forth in his public announcement of Oct. 25.

"Men prominent in public life in both political parties have unselfishly stood aside in order that union might be achieved. The members of the present administration have sunk their party differences, disregarded all minor considerations and united in an earnest effort for a supreme national purpose. They feel that it is not too much to ask the people of Canada, of whatever party allegiance, to pursue the same course, to unite in the same spirit, and thus to aid in the same purpose.

"The Government have no desire or intentions of interfering with the right of the people in each riding to select the candidate of their choice, but they desire united endeavor in making the selection. It is hoped that the women in each riding will be invited to cooperate for that purpose.

"Those who are prepared to support the Union Government naturally expect that they shall have a voice in the selection of the Union candidates. Any course which prevents this is liable to provoke discord and undermine unity of effort when it is most needed."

SEAMEN ACT ON UBOAT CRIMES

Plan to Boycott Germans and German Goods at the Termination of Hostilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. Havelock Wilson of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union declared himself well satisfied with the meeting at the Albert Hall called by his union to consider with London citizens the nature of the punishment to be inflicted on Germany for her U-boat crimes. Admiral Lord Beresford was in the chair and the several speakers were either seamen or closely connected with the sea. The object of the meeting was to inaugurate a league for the boycott of Germans and German goods at the termination of hostilities and the refusal of master mariners to salute or recognize the German flag on the high seas or in ports abroad; this boycott to continue two years after peace terms have been arranged, with an extra month's boycott added for every crime committed by the Germans on land or sea. The resolution added that should the German people decide to establish full parliamentary control over their Kaiser and Government, a mitigation of the boycott might take place with the approval of the Merchant Seamen's League members.

Before the resolution was moved by Captain Davidson of the British Masters and Officers Protection Society, Lord Beresford spoke of the immense debt of gratitude which the country owed the merchant services. The war, he said, found the trade routes of the world totally unprotected and, in consequence, the food supplies of Great Britain had been imperiled. Every merchantman had gone out from British ports totally unarmed, and though the officers and crews knew the peril, they never hesitated to go to sea in order to bring to this country the food on which its very life depended. What was the result? The country had been saved from starvation, but 9000 men of the British merchant service, and no finer men could be found anywhere, lay at the bottom of the sea, while 4000 were prisoners in the hands of the enemy. The grand work which the merchant seamen, and with them the men of the patrols and mine sweepers, had accomplished, was at once fully recognized by the British Navy, and he looked forward to the time when the mercantile service

was styled "His Majesty's merchant service." With regard to the shipping losses resulting from the German submarine activity, Lord Beresford declared that the Government was not telling the people the whole truth. At the beginning of 1918 the loss in tonnage would have amounted to 6,000,000 tons net. During the last two weeks England and her allies had lost 10,000 tons of shipping, and the ship-building output was not up to the estimate. These facts should be made plain to the English people because though there was no possibility of famine, there would certainly be a need for much more drastic economizing, and though the British were easy enough to deal with, if treated frankly, they hated being taken by surprise. As things were at present, the people were not allowed to know the mind of the Government, and, because of the censor, the Government did not know the mind of the people. Such a situation was a dangerous one. There was one good point about the submarine campaign which must be recognized, and that was that it had brought into the war the great republic of the West, and it was his opinion that until 1,000,000 American troops were in the trenches the war would not be won. How that would be accomplished he could not say, but here again the need for tonnage was emphasized. Meanwhile his message to the men of Britain was, "Stick it."

There was a good deal said by several of the speakers at the meeting on the subject of the pacifists' desire to get to Stockholm, and the intentions of Mr. Havelock Wilson and of the men he represents were not left in any doubt. Passports might be granted by the Government, but the men of the sea would refuse to carry Englishmen to Stockholm, or anywhere else, for a purpose which they considered could only endanger the success of the immense effort and sacrifice which the British Empire had made in this war.

Councilor Peter Wright, Newport Monmouth trustee of the National Seamen's and Firemen's Union, declared that they had decided that after the war not a single German would ever be employed on British ships. We make that statement officially, he said, so that shipowners and federations may know the line they will have to take. His journeys to Scandinavian countries had taught him that the Germans considered themselves justified in their murderous practices, and since this was the case, the only way with them was to meet and punish them by brute force and resolve to have no relations of any kind with them until the Kaiser and his war machine had been destroyed. The way in which the presence of Germans in the crews of merchant ships before the war period had brought down wages, so that British seamen had been ousted from British ships by Germans, to say nothing of Asiatic labor, was emphasized by some of the speakers. At the beginning of the war there were 8000 Germans in the British merchant service and a great number of these were petty officers.

Mr. Havelock Wilson said that the time for words had gone, and action was what was wanted, and the merchant seamen were determined as to what their course of action should be. They were ready to face all the difficulties which a boycott of Germans and German goods and German ports would mean to them after the war, but they asked for support, and it was for the organization of this support that the meeting was being held in London that night, and that another had been organized to take place in Cardiff with Lord Beresford in the chair. It was not that the British seamen were agitated by hatred of the German, hatred was born of fear and the British seamen had no fear of Germany. But they knew what Germany stood for. There was such a thing as a tradition of the sea, and Germany was the first nation to disgrace the honorable record of seafolk. The men of the sea were an independent people, and they intended to act for themselves. They intended to resolve that after the war the crews of any ships which were chartered for a German port should have the right to claim release from their engagements while still having their wages paid them. He would like to remind British citizens, he said, that it was not only British seamen who would have nothing to do with Germany and Germans for a stated period after the war. Quite recently there had been an international congress of seamen in London, where the neutrals had declared themselves of the same mind with their British fellow seamen on this point. It was through her economic interests that Germany must be punished, and he hoped to organize the boycott league throughout the British Empire. It was quite possible that it would also include the seafarers of neutral countries.

Some splendid stories of heroism and endurance at sea on the part of British crews and their officers were told by several of the speakers, and indignant reference was made to the Belgian Prince outrage and many others. It was an enthusiastic meeting throughout, and one which did not allow itself to be in the least disturbed by the air raid warning read from the platform in the middle of the proceedings.

NIGHT CLASSES POPULAR
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The educational director of the Y. M. C. A., according to the News, reports that much interest is being shown in the night schools conducted at the association, and that the enrollment exceeds that of last year, as courses of particular appeal to men and boys outside of draft age are being taught. Several new classes have been opened.

CLASSES FOR COAL MINERS
TOPEKA, Kan.—Special courses for Kansas coal miners are now being offered by the University of Kansas school of mining engineering, says a Lawrence dispatch to the Capital, to enable miners to qualify for better jobs under the new state law classifying coal workers, which went into effect March 23.

PRESIDENT WIRES BRAZIL WELCOME

Mr. Wilson Telegraphs Pleasure of United States at Association of That Country in the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has telegraphed Dr. Wenceslao Braz of Brazil, the pleasure of the people of the United States at the association of Brazil with this country and the Allies in the war against Germany.

President Wilson's telegram reads as follows: "Dr. Wenceslao Braz, President of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro: Allow me, speaking for the people and the Government of the United States, to say with what genuine pleasure and heartfelt welcome we hail the association with ourselves and the other nations united in war with Germany, of the great Republic of Brazil. Her action in this time of crisis binds even closer the bonds of friendship which already united the two republics."

"WOODROW WILSON."

EDUCATORS PLAN A PATRIOTISM COURSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—At the Minnesota Educational Association meeting beginning here today, a draft of the new course in patriotism which is to be offered in the schools of the State will be submitted, and exhibits to be used in the course will be shown. A committee of educators has been in session daily for two weeks, obtaining material for and outlining the new course, which is a result of a recommendation issued to all school superintendents and boards by C. G. Schulz, superintendent of instruction. The committee includes L. L. Everly, assistant superintendent of St. Paul; Miss Elizabeth Hall, assistant superintendent in Minneapolis; Miss O'Connor of Gilbert, Minn., and Miss Annie E. Shelland of the State Department of Education. Their search for material for the textbook has been wide, including speeches and writings of noted statesmen, past and present, the standard American authors, Government bulletins, the President's messages, the speeches of Lloyd George and President Poincaré. One of the most fertile fields has been "The Battle Line of Democracy—Prose and Poetry of the World War," a booklet soon to be issued by the Committee on Public Information at Washington, proofs of which have been obtained here. Many poems and essays which it contains will be included in the new Minnesota textbook.

BRITISH VICE-ADMIRAL TENDERED LUNCHEON

Vice-Admiral Montague Edward Browning, K. C. B., M. V. O., remained in Boston today, and was tendered a luncheon by United States Navy officers at the Harvard Club on Commonwealth Avenue. Sir Montague is in command of the British fleet in the West Atlantic and West Indies. This morning the British Vice-Admiral saw Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard. Inspection of the Naval Radio School at Harvard by Sir Montague is scheduled for this afternoon, and it is expected that he will be shown through Harvard University.

WARNING ON WAR TAXES
John F. Malley, collector of internal revenue at Boston, has sent out a warning to persons liable to additional taxes under the new war revenue act, which are due on Friday. An extension of time until May 3 is granted if a proper bond is filed with the collector on Friday. Liberty loan bonds may be thus filed.

INTEREST ON TAXES STARTS
John J. Curley, tax collector of the city of Boston, announced today that over \$275,000 will be collected in overdue taxes this year. Interest started on taxes yesterday. Yesterday the

tellers collected \$10,192,876.02. On Tuesday they took in \$2,792,340.33. Sums previously collected amount to \$5,829,486.48 which makes a total of \$18,814,702.83; \$560,000 has been collected from the outlying substations which have been established by Collector Curley throughout the city; \$38,000 was received from outside stations on Tuesday. The collection department tellers have worked hard the last month, working late several nights a week. The tax warrant for Boston this year is for \$26,132,042.44.

AMERICAN ENVOYS TO PARIS CHOSEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has selected the American commissioners to the allied conference in Paris Nov. 15. Their names will be announced soon. Foremost among the questions to be considered at the conference will be the military and economic conditions in Russia and Italy.

NEW YORK LOAN IS NOW \$1,490,849,450

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Liberty Loan subscriptions in the New York district totalled \$1,499,849,450 today, with the count still incomplete. Finished tabulation will bring the total over the quota, officials believe.

PLAN TO AID SOLDIERS
To perfect a permanent organization to aid the soldiers and sailors of Dorchester, a meeting has been called for this evening at 8 o'clock in the Mather School. One or two previous meetings have been held and it was deemed advisable to organize. The plan is to furnish aid to families of both soldiers and sailors if it becomes necessary. Daniel T. O'Connell is chairman of the committee calling the meeting for this evening.

RAILROAD MAN TRANSFERRED
DALLAS, Tex.—W. T. Tyler, vice-president and general manager of the Cotton Belt Railroad and president of the Dallas Terminal and Union Depot Company, according to the News, has gone to St. Paul, where he will accept a position with the Northern Pacific lines.

Kuppenheimer Clothes

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In Cincinnati Is
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Hudson-Kuppenheimer
Clothing for Men

is recognized as standard in style, fit, tailoring
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JAPANESE FINANCE MISSION ARRIVES

A PACIFIC PORT—A special Japanese finance mission, headed by Baron Tanetaro Megata, credited with having reorganized the financial policy

of his country, arrived on Wednesday. The party includes distinguished merchants and financiers and is to stay several days before proceeding to Washington. Formation of a Japanese-American chamber of commerce is announced as one of the probable results of the visit of the commission.

WISCONSIN CORPORATION TAXES
JANESVILLE, Wis.—That Wisconsin corporations experienced unusual prosperity last year is indicated by the income tax statements on corporations, showing an increase in state incorporation taxes of from \$3,743,180.17 to \$7,348,868.73, according to a Madison special to the Gazette.



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The House of
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By THE HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER

The Spirit of America Awake is distinctly military. Your virile young man wants his clothes to express this spirit. He'll find it in several of the season's overcoats at his Kuppenheimer store.

And the fabrics and qualities are in keeping with this same spirit—the embodiment of Kuppenheimer integrity, workmanship and value. Prices, \$22.50 and up.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Story of an American Princess

For a very long time, she had no idea that she was to be a princess.—this little Alice Freeman. She lived just the ordinary life of a country child, romping in the woods and fields, calling to the birds, rejoicing when the strong wind came and blew her hair and her dress. When she was still very young, too, she began to help about the farm; she gathered in the eggs from the loft, she sometimes was trusted to wipe the dishes and she was always useful about looking after the younger children. Alice was only 7 years old, too, when her father was called away from home for two whole years, leaving his wife and young children alone on the farm. But the brave mother of the family did not falter; she merely declared that, for the necessary time, she would become the father, while Alice should help her by being the "little mother."

Even through this difficult period, when there were tasks to fill her every moment, Alice was always happy and helpful. As one of her pupils afterwards said of her, she had a way of making people feel "all dipped in sunshine."

Alice herself said that she "owed much to her milkmaid days," and she felt sorry for children who could not know life in the country. "One is very near to all the simple, real things of life on a farm," she declared. "There is a dewy freshness about the early out-of-door experiences, and a warm wholesomeness about tasks that are a part of the common lot. A country child develops, too, a responsibility—a power to do and to contrive—that the city child, who sees everything come ready to hand from a near-by store, cannot possibly gain."

When Mr. Freeman returned to his family, they left the farm and moved into the village, and now Alice had her first opportunity to attend school for any length of time. She had occasionally been to the district school, so we are told by her biographers, but for the most part she had taught herself. The academy at Windsor was a good school, and here Alice learned many lessons which were to be of great value to her later on. Sometimes she drove about with her father, whose business took him to many places about the neighboring country. It was on one of these long drives that she first spoke to him of her great wish to go to college.

At first, her father shook his head. It was impossible, he said; he could scarcely afford to send even one of his children to college and, of course, that privileged one must be the little son. He could not feel that Alice would be a better woman for the mere going to college. But it was not that he explained to him; she insisted that it was no sudden decision of hers, but that the experience of going to college was one which she had long realized she must have in order to be ready to do the work which awaited her in the world. "You will never be disappointed," she cried, "if you will let me go. I need the college training, so that I can be a teacher. I want to teach, and am sure that I can. I'll see that Fred does not miss his college training on my account."

She was so in earnest that she convinced her father, who at last let her go to the University of Michigan. There were numerous disappointments, of course, one of them being that Alice failed to pass the entrance

examinations; but some one saw her ability and allowed her to stay at Ann Arbor on a six-weeks' trial. Needless to say, she proved her ability to keep up with her classes and as speedily as possible she made up the work in which she was deficient.

In the middle of her junior year at college, it was necessary for Alice to leave college for five months and go to teach Latin and Greek in the high school at Ottawa, Ill. After that, she went back again to college and finished her course. Such an excellent teacher had this young girl proved herself, even in those five short months, and so had she made her pupils love and trust her, that her fame had already spread. Mr. Henry Durant, founder of the new college for women at Wellesley, invited Miss Freeman to come there to teach. Twice, however, she refused his offer before she finally accepted it.

As head of the department of history at Wellesley College, Miss Freeman was as popular as she had been in the mid-western high school. She is said to have had a wonderful way of bringing home the lessons of history into relation with current affairs; and then she had an interest in each of her pupils, an interest which they felt. "She seemed to care for each of us—to find each as interesting and worth while as if there were no other person in the world," remarked one of them.

The story goes that Mr. Durant soon pointed out this young, dark-haired girl as the next president of Wellesley. Improbable as this seemed, it came to pass when Miss Freeman was only about the age of the seniors of the college. It was a monstrous responsibility for her, but she was ready to undertake it if she might have the help of "her seniors."

"The election caused a great stir among the students, particularly among the irrepressible seniors," writes Mary R. Parkman, in her article on Alice Freeman Palmer, in "Heroes of Service." It was wonderful and most inspiring that their splendid Miss Freeman, who was the youngest member of the faculty, should have won this honor. Why, she was only a girl like themselves. The time of strict observances and time-regulations of every sort was at an end. Miss Freeman seemed to sense the prevailing mood, and, without waiting for a formal assembly, asked the seniors to meet her in her rooms. In they poured, overflowing chairs, tables, and ranging themselves about the floor in animated, expectant groups. The new head of the college looked at them quietly for a minute before she began to speak.

"I have sent for you seniors," she said at last seriously, "to ask your advice. You have heard that I have been called to the position of acting president of your college. I am, of course, too young; and the duties are, as you know, too heavy for the strongest to carry alone. If I must manage alone, there is only one course—to decline. It has, however, occurred to me that my seniors might be willing to help me by looking after the order of the college and leaving me free for administration. Shall I accept? Shall we work things out together?"

Of course the seniors did help, and so Alice Freeman became the "Princess of Wellesley," where she did so much to make the college what it is today.

Thoreau Calls His Family

In his book of "Alcott Memoirs," Dr. Frederick L. H. Willis gives a delightful description of paying a visit, with these good friends of his, to Thoreau, the naturalist, when he was living in the woods above Walden Pond.

"I have a keen recollection of the first time I met Henry David Thoreau," he writes. "It was upon a beautiful day in July, 1847, that Mrs. Alcott told us we were to visit Walden. We started merrily, a party of seven. Mr. and Mrs. Alcott, the four girls and myself, for the woods of oak and pine that encircled the picturesque little lake called Walden Pond. We found Thoreau in his cabin, a plain little house of one room, containing a wood stove.

"He gave us a gracious welcome, asking us within. For a time, he talked with Mr. Alcott in a voice and with a manner in which, boy as I was, I detected a something akin with Emerson. He was a tall and rugged-looking man, straight as a pine tree. His nose was strong, dominating his face, and his eyes as keen as an eagle's. He seemed to be at one with nature, to take in all about him in one vigorous glance. His brows were shaggy as in people who observe rather than see.

"He was talking to Mr. Alcott of the wild flowers in Walden woods when, stopping suddenly, he said: 'Keep very still and I will show you my family.' Stepping quickly outside the cabin door, he gave a low and curious whistle; immediately a woodchuck came running toward him from a near-by burrow. With varying noise, yet still low and strange, a pair of gray squirrels were summoned and approached him fearlessly. With still another note, several birds, including two crows, flew toward him, one of the crows nestling upon his shoulder. I remember it was the crow resting close to his head that made the most vivid impression upon me, knowing how fearful of man this bird is. He fed them all from his hand, taking food from his pocket, and petted them gently before our delighted gaze; and then dismissed them by different whistling, always strange and low and short, each little wild thing departing instantly at hearing its special signal.

"Then he took us five children upon the Pond in his boat, ceasing his oars after a little distance from the shore

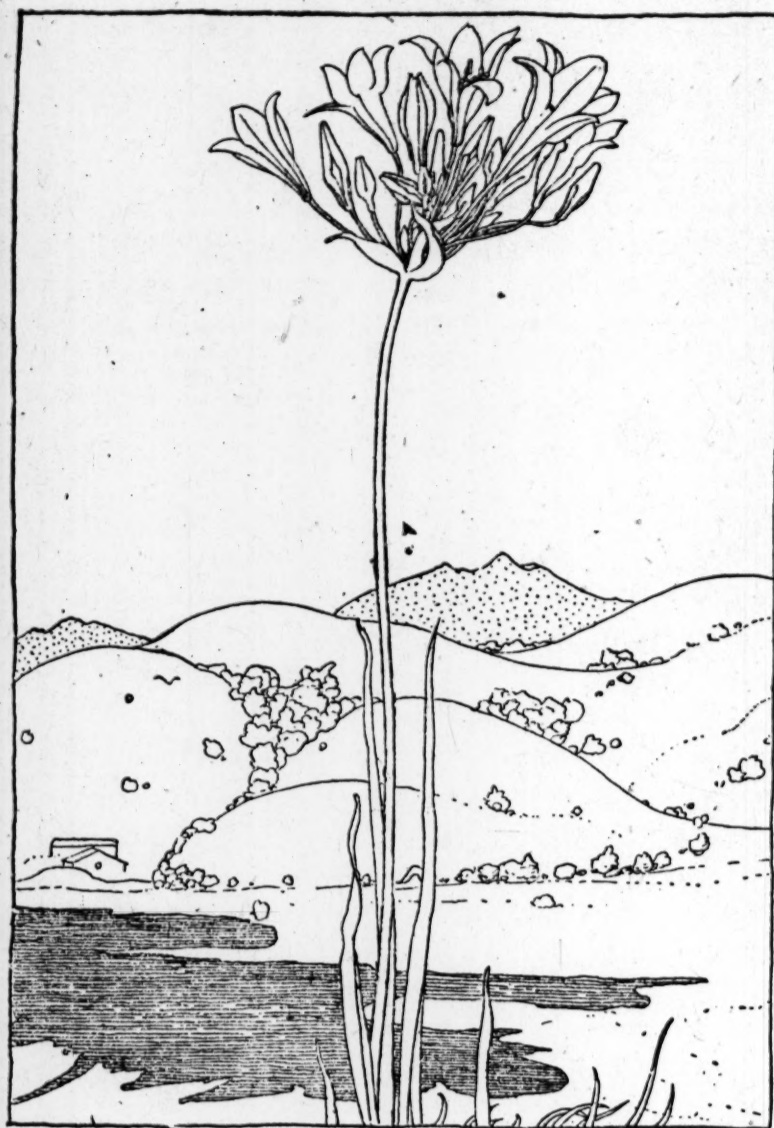
Japanese Bounce Ball

Japanese children, like those of all other lands, have numerous games that allow them to make use of a ball in one way or another, says a writer in the Youths Companion. Perhaps the favorite game of Japanese girls is to bounce ball, and you will often see them playing it, singly and in groups, in their homes, on the streets and in their playgrounds. An elastic cord is attached to the ball, and the other end is held in the hand, or more often fastened to the thumb or a finger.

The game itself is not a contest but rather a form of play and exercise, although sometimes two girls make it a contest by trying to see which can catch the ball oftenest when it bounces back toward the hand from the ground or the end of the cord. More often they do not try to catch the ball, but simply push it or bat it with the open hand, walking or running as they do so. In that case, they commonly limit the fall of the ball by the length of the cord, but at other times they let the ball strike the ground or a wall.

The ball itself is usually very light and is wound with silk. Perhaps the most bounceable ball that can be made without the use of India rubber is a hollow ball made of split cane. Such balls are made by the natives of the Malay Peninsula. They are usually about six inches in diameter and are woven in an open pattern.

The Blue Lily



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you ever seen a blue lily growing wild? You would have to go a long way to see this one, unless you lived in California, where it grows all over the hills around San Francisco.

The hills are covered with short grass which is a bright green in spring, but which the sun soon changes to gold; and, out of this, the blue lilies spring up, some azure blue and some the deepest ultramarine. If you look at ultramarine in your paint box, you will see the exact color.

Naturally, the lilies look rather surprising, springing out of the golden grass. One day a young Butterfly noticed them, and, flying up to one, asked what its name was.

"You look rather like a lily," said the Butterfly, "but all the lilies I know are white or yellow or orange. I saw a pink one, in a garden, too. A blue lily growing wild, I have never seen before."

"Yes, we are lilies," said the flower, "though we are known by the name of *Ithuriel's Spear*."

"Good gracious!" said the Butterfly, nearly flying upside down in his surprise at hearing such a long, grand name. "Why are you called that?"

"Don't you know who *Ithuriel* was?" asked the Lily.

"No, indeed," said the Butterfly. "I've heard of *Ithuriel*, but, of course, but *Ithuriel*—never. I don't believe it's a real word."

"Well, *Ithuriel* was exactly a real person," said the Lily. "*Ithuriel* carried a spear, which he used to touch things with. Nothing could hide from it; he would touch the thing, the animal or whatever it was, and it would then disclose its true self. I am sure I don't know why we were given that name, except that we grow tall and strong and straight, like the spear which *Ithuriel* carried."

"Why blue, though?" said the Butterfly. "As I said, I've never seen a blue lily growing wild before. White, yellow, orange or pink are wild lily colors."

"Of course, some lilies grow white when they look at the clouds, day and night, and think of nothing else," said the Blue Lily calmly. "Some lilies grow yellow and orange, because they look at the sun all day and think of him all the night; and some lilies wake at dawn and admire the pink sky so much that they simply wait for it to be sunset so that they can see it turn pink again, and, naturally, they become pink, too. So you can guess the reason why we are blue."

"Looking at the sky all day," said the Butterfly, thinking this was a very easy question.

"Oh no, my dear friend," said the Blue Lily, positively. "Nothing of the kind! You've never seen a sky as deep a blue as we are."

The Butterfly looked at the Lily, and then he looked up toward the sky and said to her, "The moon, though, dear Butterfly, is far away. This is a beautiful place, but I must go back to the moon."

"I do not know what the moon is like," replied the gay little creature, "but I am afraid I can not take you there. However, I will carry you to the Bird, on the branch of the tree yonder; he may be able to help you."

So she carried him there and put him down on the Bird's back. "Take this little man with you, Bird; he is on his way to his home in the moon," she explained.

Perched between the wings of the bird, the Little Wee Man flew rapidly upwards to the tip-top of the highest tree. There, holding on to a tiny branch, he swayed in the cool breeze. He could look down between the green leaves and get a glimpse of the ground, far beneath. But, looking upward, he could see the sky and it looked as far away as ever.

"Thanks, Little Bird," he said, "for taking me so far, but this is not the moon."

"Alas!" replied the Bird, "I cannot bring you there, but I will take you to my friend, the Eagle, who can carry you farther."

So the Little Bird flew away with the Little Wee Man, far, far away, until, at last, he came to the ragged edges of rocky mountain sides. Here they came to the home of the eagle. The eagle took the Little Wee Man and sat upward with him, far into the wet clouds, until they came to the top of the highest mountain. It was night and the moon shone far above them.

"Oh, Mr. Eagle, can't you take me up there?" asked the Little Wee Man. "No," said the Eagle; "if this isn't far enough, you will have to get a pair of wings of your own."

"Well, if that is the case," said the Little Wee Man, "I wish you would please take me back to the Butterfly."

Charles owned a garden. One morning his father called him and, pointing to four stakes driven in the ground, which certainly had not been there the night before, said:

"All the land within those four stakes is yours, your very own."

Charles was delighted, and thanking his dear father, ran off to get his little cart, for he wished at once to build a stone wall about his property. He did not fear it would run away, but he knew that landowners always walled in their possessions, writes Alicia Aspinwall, in "Short Stories for Short People."

"After the wall is built," said his father, "you may plant in your garden anything you like, and James will give you what you ask for."

In two days, the wall was built, and a good one it was, too, being strong and even.

The next day James set out some plants for him, and gave the boy some seeds which he planted himself, James telling him how to do it.

He then got his watering-pot and gently sprinkled the newly planted ground with warm water. Running across the lawn, he looked down the road to see if his father had not yet come from the village. His father was nowhere to be seen, but coming down the road was a most remarkable looking man. He was tall and thin and had bright red hair which had evidently not been cut for a very long time. He wore a blue coat, green trousers, red hat, and on his hands, which were large, two very dirty, ragged, white kid gloves. This wonderful man came up to Charles and asked for a drink of water, which he, being a polite boy, at once brought. The man thanked him, and then said:

"What have you been doing this morning, little man?"

Charles told him about his new garden, and the man listened with much interest.

"Little boy," said he, "there is one seed that you have not got."

"And what is that?"

"The seed of the quick-running squash."

Charles' face fell.

"I don't believe James has that, and I don't know where to get one," he faltered.

"Now, as it happens," said the man, "I have one of those seeds in my pocket. It is not, however, that of the common, everyday quick-running squash. This one came from India, and is marvelous for its quick-running qualities. You have been kind to me, little boy, and I will give it to you, and with a peculiar smile, this strange man produced from his pocket, instead of the ordinary squash seed, an odd, round, red seed, which he gave to Charles, who thanked him heartily, and who ran to plant it at once. Having done so, he went back to ask when the quick-running squash would begin to grow. But the man had disappeared, and, although Charles looked

so that I can get a pattern off her wings. You have been kind to me, but it seems I am as far from my home as ever."

So the Eagle took the Little Wee Man back to the Butterfly.

He got a pattern off the Butterfly's wings and made him a pair out of tissue paper. Bidding his gay little friend goodbye, he spread his new wings and rose upwards on the sun-shiny air.

He kept going upwards and upwards until the sun became hot. The heat was so great that his tissue paper wings caught fire and burned up. The Little Wee Man began to fall down, down, until finally he landed in some grass, in a back yard where some children were playing.

"Oh, look what we have found," they cried. And they played with him a long time. He could not make them understand that he wanted to get to the moon, for they did not know his language and he did not know theirs. After a while, they grew tired of playing with him, and they put him in a little pasteboard box and closed it tightly, so that he could not get away.

As he was sitting in the dark box, wondering what would become of him, he heard a "Sniff, sniff," and felt something warm near the cover of the box. A big dog tore the pasteboard in two, and the little man jumped out.

"Please don't eat me, Mr. Dog," said the little man. "No," said the dog, "I wouldn't do that. I thought you were something good to eat."

The Little Wee Man was grateful to the dog for being delivered from his prison. Here, in the dim light, he found a spider, busily spinning a beautiful web.

"Oh, Mr. Spider," said the Little Wee Man, "would you be kind enough to weave me a balloon out of those silken threads? I want to get back to my home in the moon, and I have no way to get there."

So the spider wove a balloon out of spider web, and he filled up the open spaces with those which grew plentifully under the house. He worked hard three days but, at last, it was finished.

He filled it full of air, by dragging it near a crack through which the wind was blowing and then pulling on a rope to keep the air in. The Little Wee Man then jumped in a little spider-web basket at the bottom. The balloon rose slowly and passed out through a knothole in the steps.

"Good-by, good Mr. Spider," he shouted, and was soon out of sight.

As he was flying upwards, he ran into little Miss Butterfly who hopped on to the side of his basket. "What a nice little balloon this is," she cried.

"Come up to the moon with me, dear Butterfly," said the Little Wee Man.

So the Little Wee Man and the Butterfly sailed up to the moon, where they lived happily ever afterwards.

Charles owned a garden. One morning his father called him and, pointing to four stakes driven in the ground, which certainly had not been there the night before, said:

"All the land within those four stakes is yours, your very own."

Charles was delighted, and thanking his dear father, ran off to get his little cart, for he wished at once to build a stone wall about his property. He did not fear it would run away, but he knew that landowners always walled in their possessions, writes Alicia Aspinwall, in "Short Stories for Short People."

"After the wall is built," said his father, "you may plant in your garden anything you like, and James will give you what you ask for."

In two days, the wall was built, and a good one it was, too, being strong and even.

The next day James set out some plants for him, and gave the boy some seeds which he planted himself, James telling him how to do it.

He then got his watering-pot and gently sprinkled the newly planted ground with warm water. Running across the lawn, he looked down the road to see if his father had not yet come from the village. His father was nowhere to be seen, but coming down the road was a most remarkable looking man. He was tall and thin and had bright red hair which had evidently not been cut for a very long time. He wore a blue coat, green trousers, red hat, and on his hands, which were large, two very dirty, ragged, white kid gloves. This wonderful man came up to Charles and asked for a drink of water, which he, being a polite boy, at once brought. The man thanked him, and then said:

"What have you been doing this morning, little man?"

Charles told him about his new garden, and the man listened with much interest.

"Little boy," said he, "there is one seed that you have not got."

"And what is that?"

"The seed of the quick-running squash."

Charles' face fell.

"I don't believe James has that, and I don't know where to get one," he faltered.

"Now, as it happens," said the man, "I have one of those seeds in my pocket. It is not, however, that of the common, everyday quick-running squash. This one came from India, and is marvelous for its quick-running qualities. You have been kind to me, little boy, and I will give it to you, and with a peculiar smile, this strange man produced from his pocket, instead of the ordinary squash seed, an odd, round, red seed, which he gave to Charles, who thanked him heartily, and who ran to plant it at once. Having done so, he went back to ask when the quick-running squash would begin to grow. But the man had disappeared, and, although Charles looked

up and down the dusty road, he could see nothing of him.

As he stood there, he heard behind him a little rustling noise, and, turning, saw coming toward him a green vine. He had, of course, seen vines before, but never had he seen such a queer one as this. It was running swiftly toward him, and on the very front was a round yellow ball, about as big as an orange. Charles looked back to see where it came from and found that it started in the corner of the garden. Why, to be sure, the seed of the quick-running squash which the strange man had just given him.

"Well, well, well," he shouted, in great excitement, "what an awfully quick-running squash it is. I suppose that little yellow thing in front is the squash itself. But indeed it must not run away from me, I must stop it," and he darted swiftly down the street after it.

But, alas, no boy could run as fast as that squash, and Charles saw far ahead the bright yellow ball now grown to be about the size of an ordinary squash, running and capering merrily over stones big and little, never turning out for anything, but bobbing up and down, up and down, and waving its long green vine like a tail behind it. The boy ran swiftly after it. "It shall not get away," he panted. "It belongs to me."

But that squash did not seem to realize at all. He did not feel that he belonged to anybody, and he did feel that he was a quick-running squash, and so on he scampered.

Suddenly he came to a very large rock, and stopped for a moment to take breath, and in that moment Charles caught up with him and simply sat down on him.

"Now, squash," said he, slapping him on the side, "your journey is ended."

The words were scarcely spoken when he suddenly felt himself lifted up in the air, and bumpity-bump, over the stone flew the squash, carrying with him his very much astonished little master. The squash had been growing all the time, and was now about three times as big as an ordinary one. Charles, who had a pony of his own, knew how to ride, but never had he ridden anything so extraordinary as this. On they flew, "roll, waddle, bump, bump; roll, waddle, bang," the boy digging his knees hard into the sides of the squash to avoid being thrown. He had a

dreadfully hard time. Mount the next quick-running squash you meet, and you will see for yourself how it is.

To Charles' great delight, he now saw his father coming toward him, riding his big black horse, Nero, who was very much frightened when he saw the boy on such a strange yellow steed. But Nero soon calmed down at his master's voice and, turning, rode along beside the big squash, although he had to go at full speed to do so. "Gallop-gallop" went Nero, and "bumpity-bump" went the squash. Papa lost his hat (Charles had parted with his long before).

"What are you doing, my son, and what, what is it you are riding?" asked his father.

"A quick-running squash, Papa," gasped Charles. "Stop it, oh, do stop it, Papa."

His father knew that this could be no ordinary squash, and saw that it evidently did not intend to stop.

"I will try to turn it and make it go back," he said, so, riding Nero nearer and nearer the squash, he forced it up against a stone wall. But, instead of going back, this extraordinary squash jumped, with extra-moment's hesitation, over the high wall, and went bobbing along into the rough field beyond. But alas, before there was a broad lake, and, as he could not swim, back he was forced to turn. Over the wall and back again over the same road and toward the garden whence he came, Charles still on his back and Charles' papa galloping at full speed behind.

The squash, however, must have had a good heart, for, when he reached the house again, he of his own accord turned in at the gate and ran up to the wall of Charles' garden. There he stopped, for he was now so big that he could not climb walls, and, indeed, had he been able to get in he would have filled the little garden to overflowing, for he was really enormous. Charles' father had actually to get a ladder for the poor little fellow to climb down. When the family were at luncheon, they were alarmed by hearing a violent explosion near the house. Rushing out to see what could have happened, they found that the marvelous quick-running squash had burst! It lay spread all over the lawn in a thousand pieces.

The family and all the neighbors' families for miles around had squash pie for a week.

Some Porto Rican Stamp Notes

A correspondent from San Juan, Porto Rico, writes:

Philatelists will be greatly interested in 16 big albums of stamps, brought from St. Thomas a few days ago, by E. H. Hathaway, United States Postal Inspector for Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Those albums, which make quite a load, contain the accumulations of years of the Danish West Indies Postal Department, as a member of the Universal Postal Union. There are several duplicate sets of all issues of stamps and stamped paper of the various countries belonging to the Universal Postal Union for years. It would be difficult to appraise the value of the collection until a careful study of them has been made. Mr. Hathaway will send the albums to Washington, where he thinks it likely the collection will be placed in the Postal Museum.

Unfortunately, the collection does not include sets of the Christian X series—the last issued by the Danish Government for its West Indies possessions—for the issue is already very rare and of high value. The few sets of the Christian X issue, sent out to St. Thomas before the American occupation, were quickly snapped up by local collectors, and it is unlikely that one was ever used on letter postage. The bulk of the issue was kept up by the collectors there. A formal demand was made by the United States postal authorities on the Danish Government, some months ago, for the Christian X issue, for the Danish West Indies stamps were at that time still in use in the Virgin Islands; but nothing ever came of the matter. Last July, when Mr. Hathaway first took over the Virgin Island district, he acquired from the Danish General Postmaster, T. Carstensen, stamps to the value of \$76,000 which were shipped to Washington. Whether those stamps were destroyed, or will be sold to collectors, is not known here.

Since Oct. 1, only American stamps are accepted for payment of postage in the Virgin Islands. Danish West Indies stamps have become a "dead issue" so far as the United States postal authorities are concerned.

Some curious complications arose when the inspector took over from the Danish general postmaster. He was obliged for three months to employ the Danish postmasters, but they refused to take the American oath or to accept pay from the United States Government, but they served faithfully, just the same, and the matter of pay was arranged through Special Commissioner Baumann. Afterward, it developed that the question of pensions was involved in the matter. Some of the former employees of the Danish Government could be used to great advantage in the reorganized departments, but, as they are to be retired on two-thirds pay as Danish subjects, they fear that to take employment under the American Government might cause the loss of their promised pensions.

That the Danish Government was a good postmaster may be seen from the fact that the chief clerk in the post office at St. Thomas received a salary of \$1200 per year, with \$300 added for seniority and \$120 on account of the high cost of living, the two last-named items being paid by the Crown. In addition, he was allowed a commission on stamp sales.

"Pin-Prick Pictures"

In the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries, there was a curious fad for "pin-prick pictures." Most of these quaint devices were of English make and a few of them still exist. Water colors were used to bring out the effect and the designs were often figures surrounded by borders of flowers and leaves. "Pricking pictures with pins was another agreeable occupation. The pins were of several thicknesses, broad lines and heavy shadows being pricked on paper with stout and the finer work with thin pins. A toothed wheel with sharp points was used for outlines. For filling up large spaces, two or more wheels were mounted on one axle."—Andrew Tuer, in the "Old-Fashioned Children's Book," London.

AS STARR BEST
MADISON AND WABASH
CHICAGO

Children's One-Piece Pajamas



at

Age 2 to 14

Price 1 Dollar

A very practical one-piece sleeping garment, made of heavy weight flannel, in pink and blue effects, with or without feet.

Our illustrated catalogue, No. 92, of everything that children wear, will be sent on request.

BRITAIN FRIENDLY
IN SPANISH WAR

Sir George Reid Tells of Check
to European Interference—
Manila Incident Another
Proof of Her Attitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That during the war with Spain there was the project to send a naval demonstration from Europe, but that Lord Salisbury declared he would have none of it, was the statement made by Sir George Reid, former High Commissioner of Australia, before the Merchants Association on Wednesday.

Sir George said he got his information from indisputable authority. Asked what would be done if the European naval forces were sent despite the British protest, Sir George said Lord Salisbury answered: "If you begin that sort of game, you will find a British fleet there facing you."

"When in Manila," Sir George also said, "in the time of your trouble, there was a German squadron there, and a British squadron and an American squadron, and the German Admiral was up to some mischief. He went to the English Admiral and said to him: 'There may be trouble between us and these Americans; if so, what will you do?' The Admiral did not wait for advice from England. He, like a true British sailor, was ready with his answer right away. He said: 'I am going to put my ships between your ships and the American ships, and I refer you to my commander-in-chief, Admiral Dewey.'"

George W. Wickham, former Attorney-General of the United States, discussed relations between the United States and Australia, and noted in particular how the Australian Constitution, when drafted, closely followed ours. "Australia," said he, "has shown us the strength that comes of union; from the first enunciation of the vision of a united Australia in 1848, by Earl Grey, down through the successive years until our guest took up the cause and made it a vital issue and carried it through to an accomplishment, Australia turned to the United States of America for an example of what could be accomplished, of what strength there was in union; and it is interesting to note that perhaps the greatest impulse toward that federation resulted from German aggression in the Pacific Ocean, in Samoa and in New Guinea. And so today the position in which our countries find themselves is but the larger expression of that little beginning which led Australia to come together into a compact whole, and has enabled her, with a population less than that of the City of New York, to send across the world 350,000 men and to raise two hundred and twenty millions of pounds sterling in defense of the common cause."

DECREASE SHOWN
IN PORT ARRIVALS

Port statistics for the month of October were compiled today, showing 44 steamers, 19 schooners, one ship and one barge arriving at Boston from ports of other nations during October, a total of 65 vessels. Of this number, 38 flew the British flag, 16 American, 4 Danish, 5 Norwegian, 1 Swedish, and 1 Portuguese. Compared to the figures for October, 1916, the number of American vessels has increased, while the number of British fell off from 65 to 38. During October, 1916, there were 71 steamers and 18 schooners arrived, a total of 89, of which 65 were British, 13 American, 6 Norwegian, 3 Danish, 1 Russian, and 1 Swedish.

Transatlantic passenger traffic was also much lighter during the past month than at this time last year. The figures show 16 saloon, 209 cabin, 719 steerage, 4 stowaways, and 94 hostlers arriving here in October, compared to 31 saloon, 224 cabin, 1226 steerage, 4 stowaways, and 268 hostlers in the corresponding month of 1916.

PROVIDENCE CHARITY ELECTION

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Alfred M. Coats, Federal Food Administrator for the State, was elected president of the Providence Society for Organizing Charity at the annual meeting of the board of directors yesterday. Mr. Coats succeeds Henry D. Sharpe, resigned. Reports of the officers will be read at another meeting in Manning Hall, Brown University, next Tuesday. Other officers elected by the board of directors were: Vice-presidents, Henry B. Gardner, Frederick Reuckert; Treasurer, Frederick H. Gardner; secretary, Miss E. Frances O'Neill; auditor, John A. Cave, Albert R. Plant, and Charles P. Brown, honorary counsel, George H. Huddy Jr.; member of board of real estate managers (for five years), R. H. I. Goddard.

PATRIOTIC RALLY PLANNED

The first of a new series of free, public patriotic rallies for the purpose of disseminating war information will be held at Franklin Union on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. This meeting will emphasize the current War Camp Community Recreation Service, for which a national fund of \$4,000,000 is being raised, of which amount the people of Boston are to contribute \$200,000. The program will include motion pictures, community singing, war information from Washington presented through the medium of slides, an exhibition by sailors from the navy, and an address on "The Great American Experiment," by Charles Fletcher.

SIMMONS COLLEGE
The necessity of preparation for self-maintenance, not merely in order to earn a livelihood but to qualify to serve the community was emphasized by Sarah Louise Arnold, dean of Simmons College, in her address at the Founder's Day exercises held yesterday afternoon. Degrees were conferred on the following students: School of sectarian studies, Miss Gladys W. Hyde, A. B.; school of library science, Miss Barbara Keith, A. B. Henry Lefavour, president of the college, announced the scholarships awarded by the Alumnae Association as follows: Miss Abbie Dunke of the senior class, and the first student to complete a course for a degree at Simmons in three years, and Miss Marion Smith of the junior class. This year \$31,000 have been received for scholarships.

REAL ESTATE

The Home Savings Bank has sold to Marion W. Smith, deed coming through James H. Smith, the three-story brick stable property located 132 to 133 Worcester Street, South End. The lot contains 7412 square feet of land practically all built on, valued at \$11,100, and the total assessment is \$30,000.

Frank M. Whitman, owner of several three-story brick houses on Perch Street, South End, has sold 1, 3 and 5 with 1922 square feet of land, valued at \$6800, of which the land carries \$900. He also has sold 8 and 10 on the opposite side of the street, taxed for \$4600, and the 1786 square feet of land carries \$800 of that amount.

William T. Mann and wife and one other, have sold the four-story and basement well front brick dwelling, at 41 Worcester Square, together with a frame garage in the rear. Carl Hallam is the buyer. The property is assessed for \$10,800, of which the 3052 square feet of land carries \$6100.

David Steinberg has sold to Louis Wexler, one of the 3 1/2 story brick dwellings assessed in his name on Oneida Street, valued at \$6800. The 900 square feet of land carries \$1300 of the amount.

The Boston Industrial Home has sold its three-story brick stable property at 19 Trumbull Street, South End, to Mary L. Fish. This parcel is valued at \$2300 by the assessors, and \$800 of that amount is the value of 1000 square feet of land.

BOUGHT IN BRIGHTON

An estate belonging to Horace G. MacDougall at 73 Bigelow Street, Brighton, has been purchased by Bridget A. Benson. There is a frame dwelling and 10,000 square feet of land, all carrying an assessment of \$6200. The land is valued at \$1200 of that amount.

ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

Papers have gone to record today from Annie T. Kenney to Frank E. Smith, conveying title to the frame dwelling and lot of land, situated 37 Howland Street, Roxbury. There is an area of 7952 square feet, valued at \$4000, which is included in the assessment of \$5500.

PROPERTY SOLD IN ROXBURY

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of a three-family frame house at 4 Johnston Park, off Warren Street, Roxbury. The total assessed valuation is \$6000, of which \$1900 is on the 4300 square feet of land. The grantor was Caroline T. Daniels and the purchaser Ellen Dolan. S. W. Keene & Son were the brokers.

OCTOBER REAL ESTATE FIGURES

The files of the real estate exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the month of October:

	1917	1916	1915
No transfers	1,725	2,492	2,270
No mortgages	799	1,289	1,199
Am't m'gs.	\$4,747,588	\$8,686,140	\$6,643,176

SHIPPING NEWS

Fresh fish was high at the South Boston fish pier today, wholesale dealers' quoting per hundredweight: Haddock \$8.50, steak cod \$17.50, market cod \$8.50, and pollock \$5. Arrivals: Schooners Arethusa 62,200 pounds, and Robert & Arthur 34,000.

RECORD CATTLE RECEIPTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Receipts of cattle at Chicago stock yards for October set a new high record for one month, at 434,000 head. Previous record was 385,000 in September, 1892.

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 4, AT 3.30
CONCERT BY
**MABEL GARRISON
SOPHIE BRASLAW
G. MARTINELLI
ARTHUR MIDDLETON**
OF THE MET. OPERA CO.
Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c.

SYMPHONY HALL

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 9, AT 8.15
Ivan Hay (Beith)
Author of "First Hundred Thousand"
Lately Returned from 18 Months at Front
NEW LECTURE—NEW PICTURES
CARRYING ON
Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

FRANCIS NASH, SOLOIST
TICKETS AT BOX OFFICE

PROVISIONS OF WAR
TAX GO INTO EFFECT

Revenue Bill Becomes Operative
in Regard to Railroad Tickets,
Postage, Shipments, Tele-
graph, Telephone, Amusements

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Some of the provisions of the War Tax Revenue Bill of Oct. 3, 1917, go into effect today. Taken as a whole, the provisions which thus become operative are those which lay part of the burden of the war on the masses of the people, and involve the taxing of railroad tickets, freight and express shipments, telegraph and long-distance telephone messages, amusements and tobacco.

The war taxes on facilities furnished by public utilities, and insurance, include principally 3 per cent of the amount paid for freight, 1 cent for each 20 cents express charges, 8 per cent on the amount paid by passengers and 10 per cent extra on the prices of berths and staterooms, 5 per cent of the amount paid for oil pipe line transportation, 5 cents on each telephone message of 15 cents or over; 5 cents on each \$100 of life insurance; 1 cent on each \$1 of premium charged on marine, inland, fire and casualty insurance. Insurance taxes exempt reissued policies.

The Treasury Department has decided that the insurance taxes will not apply to the soldiers and sailors' insurance.

The amusement taxes are 1 cent for each 10 cents of the amount of admission to any place, 10 per cent on boxes and 10 per cent upon club dues.

The law provides that the postage on letters, except "drop," or local, letter, shall be three cents; and that on post cards, including private mailing cards, shall be one cent more than heretofore. This increase includes so-called picture postcards. The advances were made effective 30 days after passage of the law, and are construed by the Postoffice Department to begin with letters and postcards postmarked Nov. 2.

The increases also have been extended by departmental order to first-class mail to many foreign countries, which under postal conventions, have enjoyed the domestic rates. The new three-cent letter rate, therefore, will apply to letters to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, the Bahamas, Barbadoes, British Guiana, British Honduras, Santo Domingo, Dutch West Indies, Leeward Islands, Newfoundland and New Zealand. The postcard increase will extend to Canada, Cuba, Mexico and Panama, the only countries which have enjoyed the domestic postcard rate.

For consumers' convenience, books of postage stamps containing three-cent stamps are in readiness for sale and the department has had printed thousands of two-cent postcards. First class mail postmarked any time prior to 12:01 a. m. Nov. 2, regardless of time taken for delivery, will be transmitted at the old rates, but that postmarked thereafter must pay the increased toll.

On Dec. 1, the new stamp taxes, including those on parcel post packages, will be payable, putting the entire law into complete operation, except for increased rates on second-class mail, postponed until July 1, next.

The passenger transportation tax is not applicable to fares costing 25 cents or less or to commutation or season tickets for trips less than 30 miles.

The tobacco taxes do not become operative until Nov. 2. Other taxes of the new law, including those on hard and soft drinks, incomes and war-excess profits, have been in effect since the law was approved Oct. 3, but in indirect form.

New War Taxes in Boston

Public Begins Paying Charges Made
by Revenue Bill

The Boston public today began paying the new war taxes contained in the revenue bill written by the

recent "war Congress" and applying to railroad and steamship transportation, freight and express shipments, admission to theaters and concerts, communication by telephone and telegraph, etc., and on Friday patrons of the post-office will pay 3 cents on first class letters, excepting those to be delivered locally, and 2 cents on postal and post cards.

The disposition of a few theatrical managers to use the new law as an excuse for increasing the cost of tickets was noted today, although most of them merely added the cost of the tax. Although the theater tax is one of 10 per cent or only 1 cent on each 10-cent ticket, one motion picture house increased the price of its 10-cent tickets to 15 cents and its 20-cent tickets to 22 cents, paying the tax out of these charges. Another Boston theater has advanced its tickets from \$1 to \$1.50, paying a 15-cent tax out of this sum.

In anticipation of the taxes, especially those of passenger transportation, many persons bought up a supply of tickets on Wednesday, in spite of the explanation of the ticket agents that such anticipations would be futile excepting in the case of five or 10-trip tickets, for on other tickets the tax will be collected just the same.

Local postal authorities point out that serious delay of mail matter will be obviated if the public strictly observes the new law. Mail not fully prepaid will be returned to the sender or will be held for delivery upon receipt of postage from the person to whom the mail is addressed.

SOCIAL INSURANCE
PLANS DISCUSSED

Reports of Two British Organizations
Quoted by Dr. M. M.
Davis in Favor of Project

Reports of a British parliamentary commission and of the British Medical Association's committee, which studied every phase of the operation of the British Insurance Act which went into effect the middle of 1912, were quoted by Dr. Michael M. Davis of the Bennett Street Dispensary, at a hearing last night of the Special Commission on Social Insurance at the State House, to show that social insurance had proved successful in England and that a similar system would be practical in Massachusetts.

Representative Fred P. Greenwood of Everett presided, and there were about 20 persons present. Only four persons expressed their views before the commission which had been authorized by the Legislature to investigate the subject and report such legislation as it deemed advisable. Three medical men opposed the proposition and Dr. Davis was the only one to favor it.

Dr. Davis selected quotations from the reports showing that the investigation was conducted by questioning both patients and doctors, and that the general results were favorable to the act. He said that the committees were not only approved of the workings of the act but favored its extension. He declared that the result of the act, which takes in some 14 millions of people, had been to reduce pauperism.

Dr. W. W. Harvey of Boston opposed any system of social health insurance, claiming that there is no demand for it, that workmen and employers knew little or nothing about it, and that it would be unfair to tax those who did not believe in medicine to maintain such a system. He said the latter class would be justified in coming to the Legislature for legislation requiring that they be permitted to have the practitioner of their belief instead of the one supplied by the system. Further, he claimed that it would put a premium on graft.

It was also opposed by Frank J. Campbell of Lowell on behalf of the Retail Druggists' Association, and Dr. George E. Whitehill of Boston.

LAND LONG UNDER
ASSESSED FOUND

Boston City Council Finds That
Property for Police Station,
Valued on 1670 Square Feet,
Actually Contains 2735 Feet

Boston City Council at a special meeting yesterday afternoon passed an order for the expenditure of \$140,000 in the purchase of a site for police station No. 2 at Arch Street and Hawley Place. During the debate it was discovered that for many years the lot was assessed as 1670 square feet, while, in fact, it was found to contain 2735 square feet when surveyed prior to the proposed sale to the city. It was found that 1065 square feet of land now worth \$31 a square foot have not paid taxes for at least 30 years.

The property taken for the new police station comprises two lots. The Hawley Place lot is listed on the official records of the city assessing department as containing 1670 square feet. A recent survey showed that it contained 2735 feet.

The under assessed land is charged to Laurence Minot and J. Henry Russell, as trustees under the will of Thomas B. and Eliza Winchester. The sale was carried on through the Bankers' Realty Company, acting for the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company.

The two lots which the city will buy have a total of 4762 square feet and they are assessed for \$117,000. The city will have to pay \$145,000 for the land and the council voted to transfer this money from the appropriation for the new police headquarters, plans for which are in abeyance.

The council found from the city law department that it did not believe that any back taxes could be collected. John Beck, the city's real estate expert, reported the discovery to the council and remarked that it was not at all improbable that other errors of like nature have been made by surveyors to the cost of the city.

The city council also passed an order of Mayor Curley approving his order for the sale to the Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks for \$40,000 of the old reservoir property on Parker Hill, where the Elks propose to erect an institution which they will present to the United States Government.

The council passed an order for the expenditure of \$100,000 from the income from the Parkman fund, of which \$25,000 is to be used for planting oaks and shrubbery along the Riverway from Simmons College to Franklin Park; \$30,000 for transforming a stable in Franklin Park to a garage, erecting a paint shop and fireproofing carpenter and machine shops and constructing a water supply; \$30,000 for a new roadway, Boylston Street-Commonwealth Avenue, through the Fens, and \$15,000 for concrete walks on the Common along the Charles Street and Boylston Street malls.

The council also gave first readings to two \$5000 loan orders, introduced by Councilman John J. Attridge; one for plans for a municipal building in Brighton Square, Brighton, and the other for a police station in West Roxbury, where the old pumping station is to be rebuilt.

The council gave a public hearing on Mayor Curley's ordinance providing that no woman under 21 years of age shall be allowed to act as a boot-black in a public stand in the city of Boston. This was brought about be-

cause of the fact that in Bromfield Street an establishment employs five young women, some of whom are not 21. William H. O'Brien and Mary O'Sullivan endorsed the proposed ordinance. M. T. Nash appeared as attorney for the women. He argued against the passage of the proposed ordinance and presented several of the women bootblacks who also urged the privilege of earning their living in this way. The council reserved its decision.

BALTIMORE FIRE
LAID TO GERMANS

Two Suspects Arrested and a
Triple Investigation Begun—
Financial Loss Heavy

BALTIMORE, Md.—Federal, railroad, and city officials are convinced that the fire at the Locust Point piers late Tuesday night was the work of German intrigue, and two suspects have already been taken into custody, while a score of other clues are being run down. Two men are now believed to have lost their lives and some four or five others are still unaccounted for. The loss of the piers and contents, as well as the damage to the British steamer and its cargo, is placed well beyond \$5,500,000.

These are the developments of the triple investigation begun yesterday into the origin of the big fire, which threatened the whole Baltimore & Ohio Railroad terminal property, destroyed Pier 9, half of Pier 8, and badly damaged a British steamer.

One of the suspects arrested was identified as a man who hovered about the piers in a motor boat on Tuesday morning, and was seen there again six hours before the fire started. A remark of his to the effect that "the elevators would go next," led to his arrest, and he was recognized as the occupant of the motor boat when taken before Special Agent Harris of the Department of Justice, and Chief Edmund Leigh of the Baltimore & Ohio police.

The second man, seized about the same time, was identified as a man found loitering near the piers on Tuesday. He said he was a Russian, and was "just walking around," but an investigation by the federal agents disclosed that he was a native of Germany.

The total loss to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, including the piers and contents, has been placed at \$4,000,000. This is figured upon the original cost of the piers and the cost of the material there for shipment. The piers and contents were covered by insurance. To rebuild the piers, however, would cost double what they did originally, according to a statement by A. W. Thompson, vice-president in charge of traffic and commercial development.

The British steamer Kerry Range, according to Arthur F. Sidebotham, manager for Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., of London, was valued, with her cargo, at more than \$1,500,000. Both vessel and cargo, it is feared, will be a total loss. The boat was of 3200 tons displacement and was practically new, having made its first trip less than two years ago. It was built at New Castle and was in Baltimore about two months ago.

SHAW COMEDY COMING

George Bernard Shaw's comedy, "Misalliance," now playing at the Broadhurst Theater, New York, is to be presented at the Plymouth Theater, Boston, for two weeks beginning Nov. 12. Maclyn Arbuckle, Miss Katherine Kaelred and Miss Elizabeth Risdon are in the cast.

CANDIDACY OF GOV.
MCCALL IS FAVORED

Charles S. Bird Says No Person
of Sense Will Be Fooled by
Slogan That "Vote for Mc-
Call Is Vote Against Wilson"

Governor McCall's candidacy for reelection is endorsed by Charles S. Bird, the former Progressive Party leader, in a statement made public today, in which he attacks some of the methods used in the campaign of Frederick W. Mansfield, Democratic gubernatorial candidate, and declares that the Democratic state ticket was framed "to catch Progressive votes."

Mr. Bird's statement follows: "My criticism, during the primary contest, of Governor McCall's administration, has been translated by some of my Democratic friends as an endorsement of Mr. Mansfield. That is far from the truth. I distinctly stated that if Mr. McCall secured the nomination, I would support him. That is where I stand today.

"Mr. Mansfield's slogan that a vote for McCall will be interpreted as a vote against the Wilson administration, is unadvised, unbecoming, and he ought to know it. He, too, is beating the tom-tom, and no person of sense will be fooled by such nonsense. "Look over Mr. Mansfield's past record; read his public utterances; examine his intimate affiliations with the Curley political machine, which today controls Boston. Is it wise, or even safe, to turn over our state Government to Mr. Mansfield and to the democracy which he represents? In other words, do we want Curleyism in control of the state Government? That is the vital issue before the voter next Tuesday.

"The hybrid Democratic ticket was framed to catch Progressive votes, but unless I misjudge the situation, that kind of bait won't hook many of my old Progressive friends. It is true that thousands of Progressive Republicans are not in full sympathy with the Republican party, but the Mansfield ticket, supersaturated, as it is, with the Curley democracy, is not an alluring substitute. I, for one, shall vote for Governor McCall."

Mr. Mansfield issued a statement last night, in which he demands that the liquor trade keep out of the forthcoming state election. He declares that the Republican Party has always received the united support of the liquor machine, and he states that "this same liquor machine is going to support Governor McCall this year."

Continuing, Mr. Mansfield, who represented the Boston Bartenders' Union as counsel against the prohibition bill in the last Legislature, says of prohibition and trades unions:

"Although a total abstainer, I do not believe in statutory prohibition. I do believe in local option. I am the attorney for many labor unions that depend upon the liquor business for their livelihood. These labor unions, and organized labor generally, want to see me elected Governor of this Commonwealth. If the support of organized labor is taken away from the liquor business, it will collapse."

Further on, Mr. Mansfield says: "The liquor dealers will receive fair treatment from me—I demand it from them. It is high time that they were made perfectly plain that they must keep their hands off in politics."

Building
the Pullman
Car

THE strength of the Pullman Car represents one of the best forms of protection the traveler can buy.

For seven years every car built by the Pullman Company for its service has been of steel.

During this period a large proportion of the older, but still modern cars, have also been rebuilt to almost equal strength.

This has been accomplished by rebuilding with steel under frames, steel vestibules and steel sheathing on the sides.

In addition to the factor of safety, fifty years of experience in designing and building cars has brought about an almost unheard of development in travel convenience and luxury.

The modern Pullman is fully equipped with the most up-to-date steam heating, electric lighting and plumbing.

It offers a degree of safety, innumerable luxuries and a personal service that have established a world-wide reputation.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY
Chicago

Mandel Brothers
CHICAGO

Wichert Archmode shoes
here exclusively

Fashion's last word in footwear so exceedingly comfortable it makes walking a glorious privilege. You will be delighted with them.

At \$10
Finest kidskin lace boots, 9 inches high; turn sole, plain toe, full lous heel. They "support the arch."

At \$12
Tan Russia calf-skin lace boots, plain toe, high arch, full lous heel. The "Archmode" shank a feature.

Wichert Archmodes at \$15
White calfskin, gray kidskin, gray buckskin tops, dark burgundy, Russian vamps; heavy turn sole. Three beautiful models. Shoe shop, first floor.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FIVE ELEVEN'S ARE STILL UNDEFEATED

Number Is Pretty Sure to Be Reduced to Four This Saturday as Chicago and Illinois Will Battle at Stagg Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Five teams remain unbeaten in the Western Conference football race after last Saturday's games, but only three of them figure in any reckoning of championship chances. The three are Minnesota, which was idle last week; Ohio State, which gave a further proof of its scoring prowess by beating Denison University, 67 to 0, and Illinois, which won from Purdue by reluctantly opening its bag of football tricks in the last part of the game, 27 to 0. The other two eleven's are yet unbeaten are those of Chicago and Michigan. Chicago beat Northwestern on Saturday, but the Maroon varsity men could win by only 7 to 0, and the odds are tremendously against their chances of winning all three remaining games against such formidable teams as Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Michigan started Nebraska, one of the Missouri Valley Conference eleven's, with its unexpected power, and gave the west of the Mississippi university a 20-to-0 beating, but Michigan, which is a newly returned member of the Western Conference, has not yet played a game within that body, and will play only one conference game all season, which forbids its being considered as a possibility for the championship.

There were only two important games in which conference teams figured last Saturday. These were the Chicago-Northwestern battle at Stagg Field, Chicago, and Michigan's contest with Nebraska at Ann Arbor. The Chicago game was marked by the intense rivalry of the two teams, which resulted in numerous penalties from the players' over-zealousness. The game was won by C. G. Higgins '20, the Chicago fullback, who made the lone score in the third period, but the steadiest player of the winning team, considering play after play throughout the game, both on attack and defense, was Moffat Elton '21, former Oak Park (Ill.) High School captain, who has been developed by Coach Stagg into a dashing varsity halfback this autumn.

In the game at Ann Arbor, the Michigan alumni and students were as much taken by surprise by the unexpected strength of their teams as the Nebraska opponents. The latter took the field with expectations of certain victory, and were much surprised by Michigan's power at the first. This surprise showed in costly fumbles which gave Michigan its chances to score two of the three touchdowns. But it was not merely Nebraska's carelessness that was responsible, for Michigan showed great strength that probably would make it a nip-and-tuck battle were the Wolverine eleven to play against either Ohio State or Minnesota, recognized as the most potentially powerful eleven's in the race for conference honors. The Michigan game brought into prominence Fullback Gerald Weimann as one of the star players in the Western Conference ranks this season. Since the graduation of John Maulbetz, Michigan has had no player of such speed, driving power and sureness of defensive play.

Illinois was seeking to "cover up" the trick plays on which Coach Zuppke was drilling that team to meet Chicago at Stagg Field Nov. 3; but after Purdue held the Illinois scoreless through the first half, Illinois dispensed with its old-time style of rushing the play toward the end of the third quarter. At the same time, Coach Zuppke speeded up his team by sending into the game stars of the varsity whom he had been saving out. The result was a cessation of lackadaisical play by Illinois, and a mounting of the score, but in the process Illinois had to try some of its fancy formations, and the Zuppke camp is now concerned over the likelihood that vigilant Chicago scouts will have their team prepared to meet those tricks of the gridiron. At any rate the coming Saturday game between Illinois and Chicago will reduce the list of unbeaten teams in the conference to four, with Illinois generally favored to win.

Ohio State will meet Indiana University at Indianapolis Saturday, and Indiana, which had an open date last Saturday, is spilling for a victory, to make up for the defeat by Minnesota, and to bring some football glory to the Hoosier school this fall. Indiana really has a strong team, and will be further aided by playing before a loyal Indiana crowd in the capital city of that State, and by the return of Captain Hathaway, who could not play against Minnesota, weakening the eleven at the last minute. Coach E. O. Stehm, who formerly brought such consistent football success to Nebraska, teams, will have his big opportunity of the season in pitting his Indiana squad against Ohio State, and rosters of the entire conference, who have been watching Indiana's fortunes with his hand at the helm in football, will pay great attention to the outcome of the game.

In preparation for the game with the Harvard freshmen Saturday the Phillips Exeter Academy football candidates were put through a hard workout Wednesday afternoon. Hickey played tackle in place of Calloway, and Peters was at end in place of Baker, while Wheeler was in at fullback.

Coach A. H. Dickinson of the Newton High School football squad put his candidates through a hard workout Wednesday afternoon, in preparation for tomorrow's game with B. C. H. S. The Newton squad was divided into two evenly matched eleven's, and were sent against each other in the hardest scrimmage of the year.

Minnesota team as well as Wisconsin rosters, and brought the news from Minneapolis that Coach H. L. Williams had instructed his Gopher players they would have daily football work of five hours all the coming week, lasting until 9 o'clock each night. With prospects of a chance at the championship, Minnesota is not going to fall short of the title by lack of preparation. Iowa, which furnished Wisconsin its chance for a "comeback" after the Badgers fell before Illinois, in a conference contest, and Notre Dame, a game outside the conference, merely added another chapter to its story of defeat this season. The Hawkeyes are too light, and too badly riddled by the war to play an important part in the race this season.

GUILFORD AND WRIGHT WINNERS

Title Holders Defeat Oumet and McNamara, From Camp Devens, Over Woodland Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURNDALE, Mass.—J. P. Guilford, Massachusetts amateur golf champion, paired with F. J. Wright Jr., Massachusetts and Western junior champion, defeated Francis Oumet, former United States amateur champion, and present Western open title holder, and Frank McNamara, a professional, by the score of 5 to 4 over the course of the Woodland Golf Club here Wednesday. The match was a 36-hole four-ball best-ball affair, the proceeds of which will be donated to the purchasing of athletic equipment for the soldiers at Camp Devens, where Oumet and McNamara are stationed.

McNamara, who is a corporal in the national army, was far off his game, and the whole work of the side came on Oumet, who was unable to play better golf than the best ball of Guilford and Wright. McNamara had not played golf since entering the army, some little time ago, and he showed the lack of practice. Oumet was in fine form, and played great golf, but so did the other pair. Oumet had the lowest individual score both morning and afternoon.

At the end of the morning half Guilford and Wright led by 1 up, having totaled as a best-ball team a 73 against their opponents' 74. In the afternoon the golf was not quite as fast, with both teams totaling 76, but with the losers showing more speed on two of the last three holes. This accounts for the closeness of the medal scores and the victory by a wide margin by Guilford and Wright.

In the morning the putting of Oumet and Wright was the feature, and many long putts were made. The medal cards of the individuals show Oumet was 75 and 78, Guilford 77 and 81, Wright 80 and 81 and McNamara 84 and 82.

CHICAGO MAY PLAY MICHIGAN ELEVEN

CHICAGO, Ill.—A football game between the universities of Chicago and Michigan, on Dec. 1, became a probability Wednesday when letters were placed in the mail by the Chicago board of athletic control, asking other members of the "Big Ten" whether a game of this character for war charity would meet their approval.

On account of the old-time rivalry of the Chicago and Michigan teams, which have not met since 1905, Michigan alumni started the movement for a game in the hope of realizing a large sum of money for some war charity. It was pointed out that the receipts of the game in 1905, which Chicago won by a score of 2 to 0, reached nearly \$40,000.

SCHOOLBOY NOTES

Two other games of interest were played Wednesday afternoon, Hyde Park winning from Brighton 8 to 0 at Hyde Park, and Hingham winning a close game by 7 to 6 from Whitman High School at Hingham.

Because of study marks, five boys have been lost to the Noble and Greenough football team. They are: Martin, center; Jones and Hall, guards; Devlin, tackle, and Rice, end. All will be out of the Browne and Nichols game tomorrow.

Boston English High School showed a far superior class of football in the game with Mechanic Arts High School at Fenway Park Wednesday afternoon, winning by 34 to 0. The English High backs went through the Mechanic Arts line with little or no difficulty.

The Pomfret School football team had no trouble at all winning from the Tufts College freshmen at Pomfret, Conn., Wednesday afternoon, by the score of 41 to 0. Thirty-five of the points made by the home team were rolled up in the second half of the game.

In preparation for the game with the Harvard freshmen Saturday the Phillips Exeter Academy football candidates were put through a hard workout Wednesday afternoon. Hickey played tackle in place of Calloway, and Peters was at end in place of Baker, while Wheeler was in at fullback.

Coach A. H. Dickinson of the Newton High School football squad put his candidates through a hard workout Wednesday afternoon, in preparation for tomorrow's game with B. C. H. S. The Newton squad was divided into two evenly matched eleven's, and were sent against each other in the hardest scrimmage of the year.

TECHNOLOGY TO HOLD FIELD DAY

Sophomore and Freshman Classes to Compete in Usual Athletic Contests Tomorrow Afternoon

Field day is set for tomorrow at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the beginning of quite a little run of activities, for the games will take place in the athletic field in the afternoon. It will be Tech night at the theater in the evening and Saturday evening is the date for the field day dinner at which President MacLaurin is in attendance when it is possible.

Field day at Technology is very popular and the rivalry between classes has been given expression in athletic work and the competition is keen between the freshman and the sophomore classes.

Although not a part of the regular field day contests, there will be the races of the crews on the Charles River Basin which will finish at Harvard Bridge just at the time when the spectators will be on their way to the athletic field. Some close contests are expected in the class games. The freshmen had last year a team in the relay race that came pretty near making record time with Downey, Ash and Ornum among its members, and it has been able to maintain nearly the same personnel. At the same time the freshmen of today have a number of good men in the running, although just what their time may be is not known. Here is looked for a very close contest, the more so since the sophomores were beaten in the games as a whole last year when they constituted the freshmen teams and this year they are out to win.

In the tug-of-war interesting work has been in progress, the freshmen have high hopes in football, and here it must be said that the Institute in its desire to help the United States Government in every possible way has permitted the use of the field for military drill. The continual marching of a thousand and fifteen hundred men has made the ground a little hard for the best results in football. The track, however, is in excellent form.

The exercises of Field Day will be in charge of C. H. Talcott '19, of Torrington, Conn.; the judges will be Dean E. Burton, J. R. Lambirth, instructor in mechanical engineering; H. S. Ford, bursar; Lawrence Allen '17, O. D. Burton '18, R. W. Vankirk '18 and P. W. Carr '18. The time-keeper will be Dr. A. W. Rowe '01 and the referees, F. J. Hoey, Dr. J. A. Rockwell '96, and H. E. Worcester '97, for football, relay races and tug-of-war respectively. F. S. Kanaly, instructor in physical training at Technology will be the starter.

RED SOX LEADER REACHES BOSTON

President Frazee Says He Has No Intentions of Selling Club—Pleased With 1917 Work

President H. H. Frazee and Vice-President H. J. Ward of the Boston American League Baseball Club are busy at their headquarters at Fenway Park today working on the club business for the year and making arrangements to move headquarters to the Dexter Building for the winter.

The two officials of the club came to Boston from New York Wednesday afternoon. President Frazee acted as spokesman for the owners and emphatically denied that there was any truth in the report that the club was to be sold. He stated that neither he or Mr. Ward was considering a sale and that no one had been authorized to find a customer. He expressed himself as well pleased with the showing made during the past season and pointed to the fact that the team won more games in 1917 than in 1916 when it took the championship title.

Regarding the reports current that the team would have a new manager in 1918, Mr. Frazee stated that there was no foundation for such reports. He said that J. J. Barry would again lead the team and believed that he would be even more successful next season than last. The two owners held a long conference with Manager Barry yesterday afternoon, but no announcement was made regarding what was talked over.

President Frazee stated that he had not yet signed any player to a contract for next season and would not send any contracts out until after the first of the year. It was given out that the club was looking for a hard-hitting catcher, a good outfielder and a good right-handed pitcher.

The players' quarters at the park are to be thoroughly renovated before the 1918 season opens.

COMMERCIAL CLUB IS STILL LEADING

Commercial Club of Brockton continues to hold its lead in the Newton Ten Pin Bowling League standing, following its winning three straight points from the Newton Club Wednesday evening. Not only did this club win three straight, but it rolled the best total of the evening, getting a 2759. Woodsum of Coho had the highest individual score when he rolled 617. The matches follow:

	1	2	3	Totals
Commercial Club	578	580	581	1739
Newton Club	549	525	598	1672
Boston A. A.	584	550	553	1687
Coho Club	582	582	516	1680
Hannwell Club	545	527	528	1600
Arlington Club	537	518	528	1583
North Gate Club	578	597	529	1704
Maugus Club	565	581	529	1675

ATHLETIC NOTES

President H. H. Frazee again denies the report that the Boston Red Sox are for sale.

The West and East will decide their intercollegiate cross-country championship titles the same day this fall, both being scheduled for Nov. 24, with Chicago and New York staging the battles.

President W. F. Baker of the Philadelphia National League Club is said to favor the 154-game schedule. The shorter schedule may not come next season, but it is bound to come in the near future as a majority of the fans want it and a good many of the club owners already favor it.

Close followers of the Federal League suit against organized baseball are predicting that it will be settled out of court by giving the owners of the Baltimore club a franchise in one of the two major leagues or else by forming a new big league and placing Baltimore in it.

Federal League war-time contracts are beginning to become extinct in the major leagues. The New York Americans now have only four contracts running over into next year and some of the high-priced ones which run out this winter are Pitcher Caldwell, Infielder Maisel, and Pitcher Fisher.

Coach Leary's Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard football eleven made a very impressive showing against the Harvard informal varsity yesterday and it will take a powerful eleven to defeat it. With a backfield of Casey, Murray, and Enwright of Harvard, and Cannell of Dartmouth, a wonderful offensive should be developed.

That Camp Devens—Charlestown Navy Yard football game in the Harvard Stadium Saturday promises to draw quite a gallery of distinguished army and navy men. Among the leading men expected to attend are Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, Vice-Admiral M. E. Browning, of the British Navy, Capt. W. R. Rush, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard and Gen. J. A. Johnston of the northeastern army.

SHIFTS ARE MADE IN TUFTS LINEUP

Effort Made to Strengthen Defenses—Two-Hour Scrimmage Marks the Practice

MEDFORD, Mass.—With a hard contest coming Saturday, when the New Hampshire State College eleven plays here, the corps of coaches put the Tufts College football squad through a long practice Wednesday afternoon which was not halted until dark. For nearly two hours the first team scrimmaged with the substitutes and made three touchdowns, all coming after a long backfield push by the hard-fighting substitutes half the length of the field.

During the practice, which was featured by several changes in the lineup of the first team, new plays made their appearance. Four intricate shifts were developed, plays of the type which were used with such great success last year but which had not been attempted with the new squad which this season represents Tufts College.

In an attempt to strengthen the line, which has been the point of weakness to the Tufts eleven this season, Harry McGee, the former High School of Commerce player, was shifted from the backfield on the second team to left tackle on the regulars, replacing Lincoln, who was used at right end. This move seemed to strengthen greatly the offensive power of the first team line. Lincoln, who, although a tackle, has shown ability both in the backfield and on the ends, did fine work breaking up plays. Mitchell, former regular halfback, was back in his old position, replacing Owen Keefe.

Keefe has not been to a practice session this week and there is a possibility that he may be lost to the team for the season. The other halfback position was played by Martin, the sprinter who was replaced by Tyler just before the Syracuse contest. According to the coaches, much of the poor showing of the Tufts team to date has been caused by the condition of the men. The men, they say, have tired rapidly and show the effects of lack of a long early season training session.

To remedy this, a return has been made to elementary work. For a long time Wednesday, the men were given practice falling on the ball, tackling, and wound up their work with an extra long run. The first team lined up as follows:—Joachim left end, McGee left tackle, Abbott left guard, Pryor center, Haggerty right guard, Cahoon right tackle, Lincoln right end, Drumme quarterback, Martin left halfback, Mitchell right halfback, McNamara fullback.

CHICAGO IS AWARDED CROSS-COUNTRY RUN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—This city has been awarded the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association championship cross-country race for 1917, announcement being made here Wednesday afternoon by the Western Conference authorities. The University of Chicago will take charge of the event.

The race will be held Nov. 24, which is the day of the University of Wisconsin-University of Chicago football game at Stagg Field. The course for the race is to be laid out in Washington Park.

PINEHURST NAMES 1918 GOLF DATES

Competition Due to Start Nov. 10 and End April 20—Play Is Scheduled for Amateurs, Professionals and Women

PINEHURST, N. C.—The Pinehurst Country Club has arranged a very attractive series of golf competitions for the coming winter, and despite the fact that all championship events were given up during the past summer on account of the war, it is expected that many of the leading golfers of the United States will make their annual visit to this city for the purpose of competing in the various tournaments. Tournament play will start here Nov. 10 when the second annual Carolina tournament opens. Play will continue on the 12th and 13th, with two or more eights to qualify for match rounds. Sterling silver trophies will be given for the best qualifying score and to the winner and runner-up in each eight.

The fourth annual autumn tournament will be held Nov. 20 to 24 inclusive. The qualifying round and finals at 18 holes. A silver trophy will be given for the best qualification score; President's trophy to winner of first 16; Governor's trophy to winner of second 16; sterling trophies to first division runner-up and consolation division winner; silver medals to second division runner-up and consolation division winner.

The fifteenth annual midwinter tournament will open Dec. 28 and close Jan. 2. This tournament will be held under the Pinehurst system and is expected to draw many star golfers. There will be a gold medal for the best card in the qualifying round, with suitable prizes to the winners and runners-up in four sixteens and to consolation division winners. There will also be a consolation tournament under handicap for those who fail to qualify in the above tournament.

The fourteenth annual St. Valentine's tournament will be held Jan. 23, 29, 30, 31 and Feb. 1 and 2. A gold medal is offered for the best qualifying score and eight sixteens will qualify for match play. The first division will play for the President's trophy; the second for the Governor's trophy; the third for the Secretary's trophy; the fourth for the Treasurer's trophy; the fifth for the Captain's trophy and the sixth for the Club's trophy. There will also be prizes for the runners-up in each division and consolation division winners. There will also be a special consolation tournament connected with this one.

Women golfers will get their first chance to compete Feb. 5, 6, 7 and 8. When the twelfth annual St. Valentine's tournament for women is held. One or more eights are to qualify for match play, with a gold medal for the lowest card and sterling silver trophies for the winners and runners-up in each division.

Feb. 21 is the date set for the fourteenth annual Tin Whistle anniversary tournament. The fourteenth annual spring tournament will be held March 4 to 9 inclusive. The qualifying round will be at 36 holes of medal play with a gold medal for the best card. It is planned to have match play in 12 divisions, with trophies for the winners and runners-up in each division and consolation divisions with trophies to the winners. This tournament will also have a special consolation one.

The sixteenth annual united north and south amateur championship tournament for women will be played March 23, 25, 26, 27, and 28. A gold medal is offered for the best qualifying round card at 18 holes, with four divisions of eight players to qualify for match play. The championship trophy will go to the winner of the first division, with the Governor's trophy to the winner of the second; the Secretary's trophy to the winner of the third; the Treasurer's trophy to the winner of the fourth. Trophies will also be given to the runners-up in each division.

The eighteenth annual united north and south open tournament will take place March 29 and 30. Competition will be at 72 holes of medal play, the amateurs winning to receive a trophy, with the professionals getting cash prizes. First prize will be \$300; second prize \$200; third prize \$150; fourth prize \$100; fifth prize \$75; sixth prize \$50; seventh prize \$30; eighth prize \$25. The player making the best score will receive the championship gold medal.

The eighteenth annual united north and south amateur championship will be played April 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. The qualifying and final rounds will be at 36 holes, with a gold medal for the winner of the qualifying and final round and the championship trophy for the winner of the final round of the first division. Six sixteens will be formed with prizes for the winners and runners-up of each.

Tournament play will come to a close April 20 when the tenth annual mid-April tournament ends. This tournament will start April 16 with a qualifying round of 18 holes for which a silver trophy is offered. Two sixteens will meet at match play, the winner of the first eight receiving the President's trophy and the winner of the second getting the Governor's trophy. Prizes are also offered for the runners-up of each division and the consolation division winners.

NEBRASKA TO PLAY SYRACUSE
LINCOLN, Neb.—University of Nebraska has entered into an agreement with Syracuse University for a series of football games to be played on Nebraska Field on Thanksgiving Day in 1917-18-19, it was announced Wednesday.

NAVY YARD TEAM SHOWS UP WELL

Former Harvard Stars Help Defeat Crimson Informal Varsity Football Eleven by 13 to 12

That the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy football eleven will enter its game with the Camp Devens, Ayer, eleven at the Harvard Stadium, Boston, Saturday afternoon a decided favorite to win is the opinion of those who saw the sailors defeat the Harvard informal varsity in the Stadium in a practice game Wednesday afternoon by a score of 13 to 12. The navy showed great offensive and defensive strength and it is going to take a powerful eleven to defeat them.

In the first part of the scrimmage Harvard was unable to stop the powerful navy attack at any point and long gains were made against them on line plunges and forward passes. The entire team played below its usual form. Poor interference was given the backs and but for the work of T. S. Woods '20, no advance would have been made through the line. A. Horwen '20, did the major part of the running together with the kicking.

Former Harvard players starred for the Navy, and were able to detect the informals' plays before they were under way. W. J. Murray '18, was at quarterback; T. H. Enwright '18, and E. L. Casey '19, made most of the gains, and C. A. Clark, Jr., '19, was the mainstay of the line. Cannell of Dartmouth, Algar from Tufts, and Skilton, the B. A. A. hockey star, were the other leading players of this strong team.

The Navy's first score began with a 30-yard run by Cannell around right end to the 20-yard line. From there a forward pass, Murray to Casey, for three yards, and an offside penalty against the informals placed the ball on the 10-yard mark. On three line plunges through tackle, Enwright carried the ball across. He failed to kick the goal.

Advancing from their 30-yard line the informals with Horwen and R. Hoffman '19 alternating at the attack, and aided by two penalties against the Navy team, brought the ball to the sailors' 25-yard mark. Stopped in their advance, Hoffman tried for a goal, but the kick barely cleared the line of scrimmage, counting as a touchback.

On an exchange of punts, ending with a 20-yard run by Cannell to Harvard's 40-yard mark, the Navy started the second journey to their opponents' goal line. Momentarily the line held Enwright and Casey from long gains, and the sailors were forced to open their play. On a fine forward pass, from Murray to Casey, the latter scored from the 40-yard line. With Murray's goal the sailors' total score was 13.

Harvard's scores came in the waning moments of the play. Poor passing forced Lowney to try a punt from behind his goal, and Woods broke through and blocked it, then fell on the ball. Later, when the Navy team was completely made up of substitutes, the Harvard offensive got going in good shape and managed on straight plunging to work the ball over for the second touchdown.

The Harvard fall rowing regatta was started Wednesday afternoon with the comp and wherry races. The former was won by D. L. Withington '20 and the latter by E. C. Mott-Smith '21. The two heats of the comp race were won by Withington and G. D. Gillet '19, and these two men raced in the finals. Withington was easily the winner.

In the wherry races, the first heat was won by F. T. Fisher '19, who was about 700 yards in front of his nearest competitor at the finish. The second heat was won by Mott-Smith by 20 feet. In the finals, Fisher started well and soon had a lead of over 200 yards on his opponent, when he was forced to slow up, losing to Mott-Smith only by a small margin. The winners will receive medals.

In a race over the four-mile course yesterday afternoon the university and freshman cross-country runners combined won an easy victory from the Naval Radio School by the wide margin of 18 points to 57.

First place was taken by Burnham Lewis '20, captain of the varsity team, after a close race all the way with D. F. O'Connell '21, freshman captain, who captured second place.

MANY SHOOT FOR KING'S SHIELD

Depot, Royal Marine Cadet Corps, Deal, Capture Trophy With a Score of 1144

LONDON, England.—The seventh annual competition for the challenge shield presented by His Majesty the King, for the purpose of encouraging rifle shooting amongst recognized cadet units, was fired on various days between June 15 and 27, 1917. Every company which has received official recognition from a territorial force association was permitted to enter a team consisting of 10 cadets.

The team winning the challenge shield is Depot, royal marine cadet corps, Deal, with an aggregate score of 1144. This is the fourth year in succession that a team belonging to this cadet corps has won the King's shield.

The team winning the bronze badges is O company, first cadet battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, whose score was 1036. The competition has been keenly contested this year; 94 teams competed as against 61 in the year 1916.

BROWN SQUAD IS GIVEN HARD WORK

Workout and Fast Scrimmage Marks Practice—Strong Defense Being Built by Coaches

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brown's military leaders excused the members of the varsity football team early Wednesday, with the result that a hard afternoon's practice was put in on the Andrews Field gridiron. Thirty men were in uniform and the hardest kind of signal work was followed by a 15-minute scrimmage.

No formal play was attempted, the ball being placed in midfield and given to first one and then the other team, while various attacks and counter-attacks were tried out. On account of the versatility of the attack, as shown by the score which Syracuse ran up against Tufts, Coach Robinson is planning a strong defense. The game on Saturday promises to bring out some open football which will be a revelation to the fans.

Surprise spread over the camp when it was announced that Sinclair, the tackle and mainstay of the forward line, would not be in condition to play Saturday. Edson or Murphy will be used in his place. Pollard was on the field in uniform and aided the coaches.

During the signal drill several new plays were tried, after which the ball was given to the varsity in midfield and the formation given their first test.

About 10 plays, with gains by Brooks and Gordon, carried the ball to within 15 yards of the goal line and from there the varsity practised with the forward pass. These forwards were, in the main, unsuccessful, three out of four being intercepted by the watchful second string men. Finally, Gordon to Williams, put the ball across.

CAMP DEVENS MEN GIVEN HARD WORK

Coach Houghton Puts Squad Through Long Workout—Thorne Is Lost to Team

AYER, Mass.—Earl Thorne, who was expected to star for the Camp Devens football team in the game against the navy in the Harvard Stadium on Saturday, will not play again this season. He is a remarkable player, and as quarterback of the depot brigade eleven last Saturday merited great praise by his all-around ability. He was formerly a star at Springfield Training School.

Coach F. D. Houghton took the Camp Devens squad for a long workout Wednesday afternoon, which included scrimmages, running through signals and a scrub game against the three hundred and second machine gun battalion team. Though Coach Houghton shifted his players often, the team was able to score several times on the machine gun men.

The coaching staff was reinforced by Lieut. David Henry, the former Brown player. The practice the rest of the week will be hard.

AMERICA'S OWNERS ARE ASKED TO SELL

C. H. W. Foster, chief owner of the famous cup yacht America, announced this morning that he planned to see the other owners in the near future, and put before them Sir Thomas Lipton's offer to purchase the boat as cabled from London yesterday. Judging from the way Mr. Foster spoke of the offer, there is little chance of the yacht being sold to Mr. Lipton by the present owners.

Mr. Foster stated that he did not know why Mr. Lipton desired to purchase the boat. The cablegram, which was sent to the Hollis Burgess Yachting Agency, simply stated that he favored purchasing the yacht, and wanted to know the terms asked.

SCRIMMAGE FOR DARTMOUTH MEN

HANOVER, N. H.—Coach C. W. Spears gave his Dartmouth football men a hard workout Wednesday. The first team backfield, made up of S. Holbrook at quarter, Presson and Eastman at halves and Lehman at fullback, was ragged, but the line held fairly well. S. Holbrook filled the place of Captain McDonough. C. Holbrook, halfback, is out of the game. In the line Bevan replaced Sample at tackle and Kaddison was in Myers' place at end. The best work of the afternoon was that of Ross at end. During the scrimmage the varsity scored three times, S. Holbrook kicked the goals after the first two touchdowns and Phillips after the last.



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THE NORTHERN SKY
FOR NOVEMBER

The eastern sky is now presenting a magnificent display of bright stars, the advancing host in the winter constellations. While viewing them, we recall the passage in Job, "Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades or loose the bands of Orion?" When Orion appears on the horizon, it gives warning that he will soon arise from his recumbent position, and that winter is not far distant. So thought the ancients, and we find various admonitions to complete the threshing, gather the vintage and to avoid the dangers of the sea when "Orion rages on the wintry main."

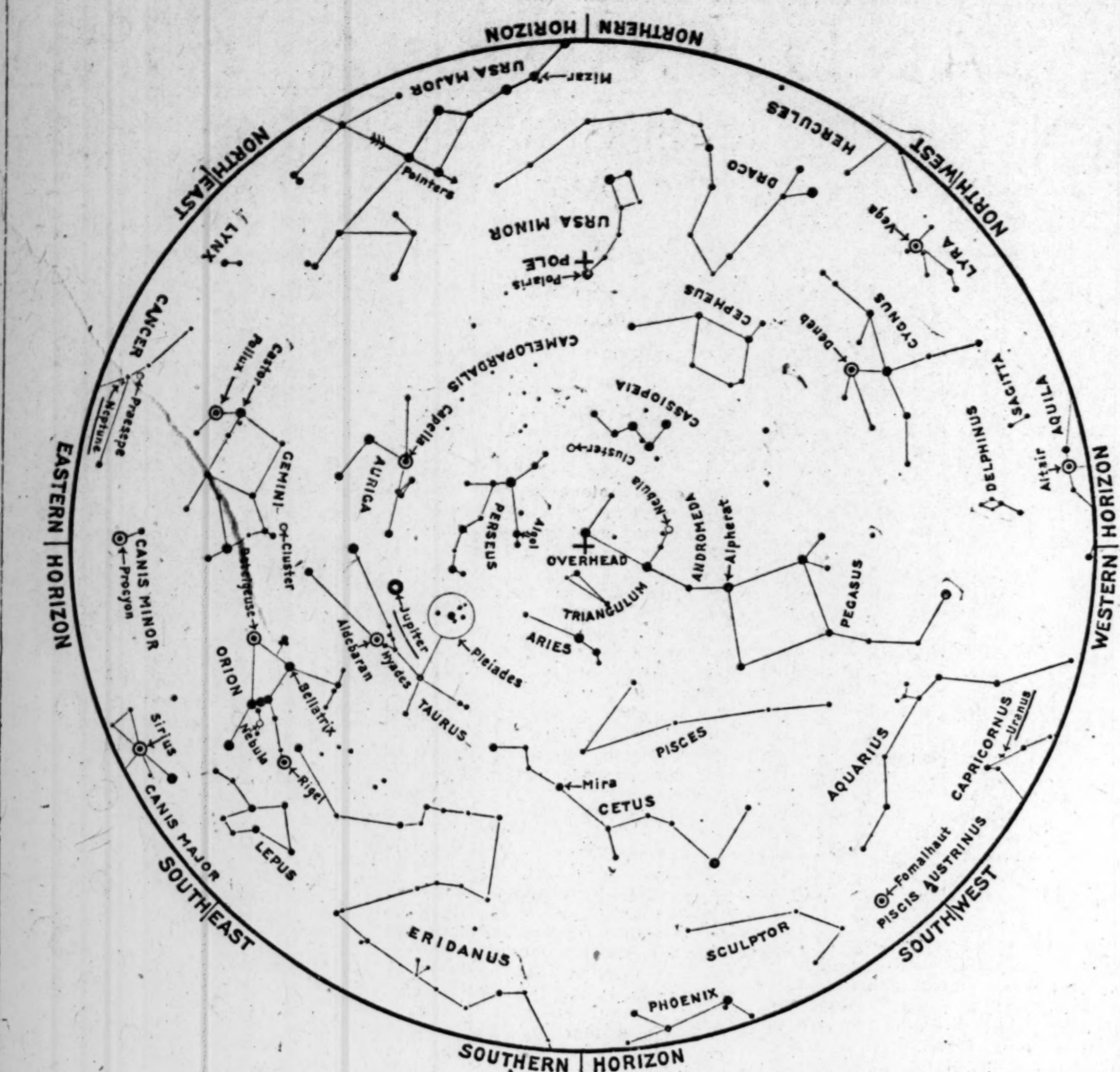
Orion is the most brilliant of all the constellations, possessing two stars of the first magnitude, Rigel and Betelgeuse, besides several of the second magnitude. The "Belt of Orion," composed of three stars, is a well-known feature, and has received many names. Sailors have called it the Golden Yard-arm, and landmen sometimes speak of it as the Ell and Yard, or the Yard-stick. The celestial equator passes just above the uppermost star. Pendent below is the glittering sword, in which the Great Nebula is found. This is faintly visible to the naked eye and gives a misty appearance to the sword. Words fail to express its beauty and grandeur as seen in the telescope. Even more magnificent does it appear on photographs taken with instruments of large light-gathering power. The nebula proper extends over only a little space as seen in the sky, but photography has shown that a vast nebulosity pervades all the region, completely enveloping the constellation.

The first magnitude stars are indicated on the map, as has been mentioned previously, by being inclosed with a circle similarly to capitals on a geographical map. It will be readily seen that these stars vary in brightness, and it may be well to say a few words concerning magnitude. This is an unfortunate term, since it conveys the idea of size or dimension, but stars, whether bright or faint, appear no more than points even when seen with a telescope. The term simply refers to luminosity. Originally, all the stars visible to the naked eye were divided into six groups or magnitudes, those of the sixth being the faintest ones seen. The first group or magnitude comprises about 20 of the brightest stars. When more exactness was required, the values were adjusted so that each magnitude is about 2.5 times brighter than the next fainter, or a difference of five magnitudes equals a ratio of 100 times in brightness. This system is extended to stars fainter than can be seen with the naked eye. Thus, a star of the eleventh magnitude is 100 times fainter than one of the sixth magnitude. The sixth magnitude is the faintest magnitude visible to the average eye. Intermediate gradations between magnitudes are expressed in decimals. Thus, Polaris has a magnitude of 2.12, Aldebaran 1.06, Capella 0.21, and Sirius—1.58. Therefore, it will be seen that we have zero magnitudes and even negative magnitudes in our group of so-called first-magnitude stars. We may extend the system to brighter objects, for example, the sun. We shall find that the sun's magnitude is—26.5, or about 10,000,000,000 times as bright as Sirius.

Procyon, the Fore Dog, is now due east, having risen in advance of Sirius, which is still near the horizon. The latter is popularly called the Dog Star. It was thought that the heat of "dog-days" coming in July and August was caused by its influence in conjunction with the sun. It is the brightest of the stars, outshining even Canopus, shown on our southern maps, which has a magnitude of—0.86. It would appear to us even brighter; were it not for the very bright planet Jupiter, which also now adorns the eastern sky. The light from Sirius requires about eight years to come to us. If our sun were removed and placed at such a distance, right beside Sirius, it would appear to us as a star of the second magnitude, similar to the one near Sirius on the side toward Lepus. This indicates that it would take about 25 or 30 years for the light from Sirius to reach us. If we should reverse the process, and replace the sun by Sirius, the increase in light and heat would be most disastrous to us.

Below Capella, we see the twin stars of Gemini, Castor and Pollux. These seem always to have been known as twins from the earliest times under different names. The use of Gemini in old Roman oaths is said to be perpetuated in "By Jiminy" of the present day. The constellation was often symbolized by two stars over a ship, and we read in the Acts that St. Paul sailed from Malta to Syracuse in a ship whose sign was Castor and Pollux.

Now let us turn to the subject of meteors. By watching the sky for a short time on almost any clear moonless night we may see one or more meteors or shooting stars. These are small bodies or particles coming out of space to be consumed in our atmosphere under the intense heat generated by friction with the air. Some of them are strays, perhaps interstellar tramps, but others come in groups at certain times of the year, when the earth crosses the path of an old comet. Two of these groups occur in November. The Leonids, named thus since they seem to emanate from the Sickle in Leo, come about Nov. 14-15, and will be seen best after midnight. Almost every year a few at least will come about the date given, but in 1833 and 1866 unusual displays took place. Such showers of meteors always appear to radiate from some one point in the sky. As an old lady described the shower of 1833: "The sky looked like a great umbrella." Astronomers looked for a similar return of the shower in 1893, but were disappointed. The swarm of meteors traveling in the old cometary path were probably switched off the track. If we may express it thus, by coming too close to the giant planet Jupiter. The other group, the Bielids,



The evening sky for the northern hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the stars as they will appear on Nov. 6 at 11 p. m., on Nov. 21 at 10 p. m., on Dec. 6 at 9 p. m., and on Dec. 22 at 8 p. m. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscoring on the map.

come about Nov. 23-27, and have a radiant point in Andromeda. They are the remains of Biela's comet.

The planet Mercury is too near the sun to be seen this month. Venus is resplendent in the Southwest, setting too early to be shown on the map. She will start northward in a few days, and will also increase in brightness so that we shall have a better view. Jupiter, the largest of the planets, is shown on the map in Taurus. Although he is more than a thousand times as large as the earth, he is only about one-thousandth of the size of the sun. Uranus is low in the West at our hour of observation. Neptune is in Cancer and is indicated by a cross on the map, being too faint for naked-eye observation. Mars rises after midnight. Saturn will soon appear later not far below Neptune.

SIR SAM HUGHES
SPEAKS AT TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Sir Sam Hughes, former Minister of Militia, speaking before the Toronto Liberal-Conservative Club, said that in his opinion there was no necessity for Union Government in Canada, but as it had been formed he "would give it his hearty support." Nevertheless, he thought the Conservatives should retain a majority in the next House. "The cry for coalition government," he said, "was insidiously spread abroad by neutrals in politics." From the time that recruiting had been held up in 1916 two suggestions had been whispered abroad: Canada could not afford to send more men to the front, and the need for a coalition Government. These cries were traceable to an institution or set of institutions in Toronto. He advised that the new seats which were strongly Liberal-Conservative should be retained by the Conservative Party.

Referring to the stagnation of recruiting in 1916, he said that German gold was responsible. When a scarcity of men in Canada was reported there were in Toronto 30,000 men and in Montreal 70,000 men who would never have been missed in the industrial life of the country. Quebec, he believed, if left alone, would have responded generously to the call for men, but they had been interfered with by certain of the Roman Catholic clergy who were in communication with German agents in New York. Some parts of his address were intensely dramatic, particularly his description of the Battle of St. Julien, which he declared "was won by Canadians with Canadian rifles in their hands," less than 10,000 armed with Ross rifles defeating more than 120,000 Germans.

REPORT ON GERMAN
TRADE ORGANIZATION

Ansel R. Clark, local commercial agent of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, announced today that additional copies of the special report on German foreign trade organization, for which a heavy demand has been felt in local business circles had been received by his office. Nearly 100 Boston firms applied for copies after the first allotment became exhausted.

Speaking of this report, Mr. Clark said that it sets forth actual facts about German foreign trade organizations, pointing out Germany's efficiency in international trade on the one hand, and how it was blundered in other directions. The report was prepared by C. D. Snow, assistant chief of the bureau, who was engaged in an industrial investigation in Germany when the war broke out.

STATE PURCHASE
IS DENOUNCED

Speaker at Good Templar Meeting in Britain Vigorously Opposes the Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At a meeting of the Good Templar Order at Siloah, Alderman Joseph Malin, J. P. of Birmingham, chairman of the National Temperance Federation, made the following speech strongly opposing the scheme for the state purchase of drink, and exposing the fallacy of believing that it would further the cause of temperance:

What is called "state purchase" of the liquor traffic means state sale of the liquor. The federated temperance organizations comprise over 3,000,000 members, and are almost unanimously opposed to any such liquor nationalization. There has been no such failure of temperance effort as to warrant resort to so dangerous a project. I have on a leaflet given a list showing that in half a century over 50 acts, or clauses of separate acts, of a remedial or restricted character have been passed in relation to the drink, and great improvements have been effected.

Within the first decade of this century the year's drink expenditure amidst our increased population has been cut down about £20,000,000. Recent higher expenditure, though lamentable, was not due to greater consumption, but to higher prices. Scotland has won its local veto act without any requirement of state purchase; and the Liberal Government Bill of 1908 included certain popular veto powers, which were only defeated in the House of Lords by a power no longer possessed by that House. The Control Board orders, including the great reduction of hours for liquor sale, has greatly reduced drunkenness, and the recent government restriction of output of liquor is a great change for the better, although it falls short of that total suspension of liquor trade for which churches and temperance organizations have asked—without denying any really equitable compensation for enforced suspension. Some English churches are divided on the question of state purchase, but in Scotland and Wales they are very generally opposed to it—as are the temperance bodies generally throughout the Kingdom. The National Free Church Council has refused to adopt it, and the Welsh Free Church Council executive has declared against it.

It is not the fact that drunkenness is mainly due to the financial interests of the seller. The supposed "pushing" of drink is a fallacy. Only by advertisements is the drink pushed—the publican can push it upon his customer. The drink pushes itself by the appetite it has created. The turning of a private publican into a state publican will still leave him financially interested in the traffic; and that will be the case with the large shareholders whose shares would be replaced by government bonds—the interest on which would still sustain such shareholders. To elevate the trade into a government department would strengthen its political power; and the votes of the trade would still go to the party helping it most. If nationalized as a government department, the traffic would be protected by every successive government in power. Under liquor nationalization surplus drink shops would be bought at great cost to be scrapped; but many of those continued would be enlarged and would not only retain all their present customers, but win others by their added prestige as government establishments.

As to embodying local veto powers

in a state purchase bill, no government which paid £350,000,000 for a trade would be likely to include in the purchase bill a veto power to suppress what they will have so dearly bought, nor could the veto be so freely used under such a debt. Doubtless much of the liquor profits would then be alienated to help to pay war debts; and thus would arise the necessity for further prolonging the traffic while the bonds were still unredeemed. Surely the better course is to endeavor to retain, after the war, as many restrictions as possible, and to win for the remainder of the Kingdom a local veto power at least equal to that already given to Scotland, and equally untrammelled by any nationalization of the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

SPRINGFIELD MILK
CONTEST ADJUSTED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Temporary adjustment of the dispute over milk rates between the producers and the distributors in this city was effected yesterday on a basis of 8 cents a quart, f. o. b. Springfield, for the farmer, while the dealers decided to charge 14 cents a quart for the delivered product. Incidentally the farmers discarded the zone system of milk rates compiled by the New England Milk Producers Association, and will accept a flat rate of 8 cents for the entire Springfield producing district, which extends well into Vermont and also into the eastern part of New York State.

The dealers will charge the store retailers of milk 12½ cents a quart and 7 cents a pint for bottled milk, and 11 cents a quart for milk by the can. No general effort has been made yet by the dealers in Springfield to establish milk depots for the sale of bottled milk "over the counter" at a less rate than for the delivered product. At the 55 stores of A. H. Phillips in and about Springfield bottled milk is selling for 10 cents a quart cash.

Y. M. C. A. WOMEN'S
AUXILIARIES ELECT

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Addresses on various subjects were in order at today's session of the annual conference of the Women's Auxiliaries to the Young Men's Christian Associations of Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Yesterday Mrs. F. W. Ganse of Newton, Mass., was elected president. Other officers elected were: First vice-president, Mrs. F. W. Towle of Charlestown, Mass.; second vice-president, Mrs. E. C. Stanhope of Newport; secretary, Mrs. H. C. Smith of Malden, Mass.; business committee, Mrs. W. S. Barker of Woonsocket, Mrs. E. S. Barker, Cambridge, Mass., and Miss Carrie W. Main of Marblehead, Mass.; resolutions committee, Mrs. C. J. Cummings of Quincy, Mass.; Mrs. A. F. Dowe of Fall River, Mass., and Mrs. H. J. Ford of Dalton, Mass.; credentials committee, Mrs. Arthur M. Briggs and Mrs. Malcolm Cameron, both of Woonsocket.

RAILROAD STRIKE SETTLED

PORTLAND, Me.—Agreement on a wage scale between the Grand Trunk Railway and the freight handlers' union was reached last night. The union men voted to return to work today, terminating a strike which began Oct. 22. A binding agreement for one year is to be signed. The new scale is to go into effect with 35 cents a minimum, 35 cents for classified packages, 38 cents for handling ore and 40 cents for overtime, Sundays and holidays.

AN INDICTMENT
OF SOCIALISM

Writer Deprecates Preoccupation of French Socialist With Internationale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The book in which M. Edmond Laskine shows the predominant influence of Pan-Germanism on the Internationale has called forth another strong indictment of a Marxist Socialism from the pen of M. Maurice Privat. His article appears in La Vie. He accuses the French Socialist Party of forgetting, in their anxiety to do as little harm as possible to the "Boches fraternels," and in their endless talk about formulas, the great question of social reconstruction essential to the future of the country. It would have been easy, he thinks, for Albert Thomas, Socialist Minister of Armaments, to introduce new ideas of social peace and betterment into labor conditions, but because the formula "lutte de classes," the war of classes, demanded all or nothing, he preferred to do nothing for the workers. They must have recourse to strikes in order to obtain a decent salary, while others receive quite disproportionate wages. The most incapable bourgeois could have done as well, remarks M. Privat. At the Congress of the United Socialists, Albert Thomas was reproached with his ministerial participation and his "jusqu'au-boutisme." M. Privat points out, but "nothing was ever said of his failure to provide a social program, to protect women workers from labor unfit for them, or to do away with the shameful war profits of the big manufacturers."

Is, then, the Socialist Party merely a political party? asks the writer. Is the war of classes its sole interest? Is the moral and material improvement of the lives of the workers a matter unworthy of its consideration? Here we have this immense conflict, which revolutionizes everything, and what does the Socialist Party do but quarrel as to the absolute or relative guilt of the German people? Just when it would be possible to give new foundations to labor, to inaugurate participation in profits, co-operation in production and consumption, the Socialists think of nothing but the resurrection of the Internationale and the finding of excuses for the Pan-German Boches.

While strikes were taking place in Paris, where the workers clamored for higher wages and the Saturday half-holiday, the National Congress of the Socialist Party were giving their attention to the Stockholm Congress, organized under the direction of the Kaiser. As a disciple of the French Revolution, M. Maurice Privat has resented the kind of partiality which the Socialist Party has always shown for Germany, "that representative of every kind of tyranny and enslavement." He found it difficult to grasp the necessity of this class war, since he could not help but see that the interest of the workers was nearly always, or was at any rate capable of becoming, identical with that of the employers. In capitalism he saw an abstraction and in capitalists often a deplorable actuality, and sometimes an excellent one. He preferred individualism, the sharing of benefits, co-operation and popular banks to col-

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lectivism. To the dominion of Marxism he opposed a democratic Proudhonism, and to a revolution practical organization.

Society, as at present constituted, was to him sheer anarchy, the waste of strength, of intelligence, and of beauty. Based on hate, imbecility and exploitation, not on solidarity, it constituted a defiance of common sense. In his article he goes on to deplore the fact that France, the pioneer of civilization, the upholder of just causes, should not possess a Socialist Party, based on the ideal of 1789. Will the Internationale of the French Revolution never be opposed to the internationalism of Pan-Germanism? he asks. Are there no longer in France men who place justice and truth foremost? Has Fourier's admirable formula: "the association of capital, of labor and of talent" perished? If a real and thorough social reform had been prepared in France, our country would have once more taken the lead in socialism, and would have discovered the hopes of the Boches and of German Social Democracy. The example of France would have meant improvement in the conditions of life and of work of all the world's poor and needy. Instead of that, valuable time has been wasted in endangering the world by an Internationale, the strings of which are pulled by the followers of Karl Marx, "a close relative of the German deity."

JANINA AGAIN IN GREEK HANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The Tribuna publishes a report from its special correspondent at Athens, announcing that cordial greetings were exchanged between the Italian general, Delli-monti, and the Greek colonel, Maurudis, at Janina, when the protocol arranging for the change of occupation was signed. The population of Janina, is said to have saluted both the Italian and Greek flags with equal enthusiasm and to have cheered for Italy and given General Delli-monti an excellent send-off. The Italian authorities handed over to the Greeks 1,200,000 drachmas collected during the period of the occupation. Travelers arriving in Athens state that the Italians have left an excellent impression behind them.

DENVER BONDS APPROVED

DENVER, Col.—The \$3,000,000 bond issue voted by the city of Denver for the construction of a municipal water plant has been declared valid by the United States Supreme Court, according to the News, when that court refused to issue a writ of review by stipulation applied for by the water company lawyers. This ends this phase of the litigation.

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The Hoover Service Cap with red, white and blue emblem, at \$1.50.
THE RED CROSS SERVICE APRONS, cover-all style with long sleeves and buttoned back in white, at \$1.50.
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CHICAGO VOTERS
RECEIVE WARNING

Triumph of Socialism at the Polls. They Are Told, Means Defeat of American Ideals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—This city is awakening to what the Socialist campaigns of this fall signify, and in part what the election of Socialist judicial candidates in this city, led by Seymour Steadman, chairman of the Peoples Council, might mean. The issue was placed squarely before a great gathering of Chicago business men in the Chicago Association of Commerce rooms on Wednesday.

"The election next Tuesday," declared Judge Scanlan, who is not a candidate, "is not a political one. It has been taken out of that plane as it is at present constituted. In the United States it spells nothing else than treason to the Government as it is today. It is working for the destruction of this republic. If the Socialist Party triumphs in Chicago and New York next week the effect may be almost as disastrous as was the effect of socialism in Russia. The great man-power menace to Germany was wiped out by socialism. Whether you stand for America or stand against America, that is the issue next Tuesday. If the Socialist ticket triumphs in New York and Chicago next Tuesday, you will find in the next six months this country paralyzed, the socialists, growing in leaps and bounds, and America defeated."

The gathering pledged itself to work energetically for the combined Republican and Democratic candidates.

Socialists Indicted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—Thomas Ham-merschmidt, Socialist candidate for Mayor; Lotta Burke, Socialist leader, and eight other members of the party, were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury here on charge of conspiracy to block the conscription law. They distributed anticonscription literature, it is charged.

CANNERIES TO BE INSPECTED

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—With Los Angeles shipping 3,500,000 cases of canned fruit, vegetables and fish annually to points in the East, plans have been completed, according to the Express, to have the canning industry in Los Angeles under strict semi-governmental inspection.

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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

STRONG POSITION
OF MONEY MARKET

Has Stood Test of Liberty Loan
Flotation Extremely Well —
Drastic Decline in Securities
Offers Big Opportunities

CHICAGO, Ill.—In a review of the financial and business situation the First National Bank of Chicago says in part:

The Liberty Loan operation has brought several million new people into the financial enterprise of the war. This has been an immense achievement, since, to a large portion of the population, war has been a rather remote affair. No government loan was ever marketed than this \$2,000,000,000 issue has been, and with a splendid organization intact, it will be a relatively easy matter after this to get close to the final investor. The success of this offering reflects the willingness of the American people to back their Government to the limit, when the things which are dear to decent men and women are at stake.

The money market has stood the test of this great loan extremely well. The ease with which the large payments incident to the loan itself have been made, and the financial readjustment that it has caused shows how well adapted to American needs the amended Federal Reserve Act really is. There has been a veritable stampede of state banks and trust companies into the federal reserve system, whose resources have been enormously strengthened by this increased support. This is very important and means that the time is apparently not far distant when the solidity, strength and usefulness of the federal reserve system will approach the cohesion represented by the much older banking systems of Europe. It is evident that the national banks and state banks will cooperate in the mobilization of the country's gold reserve and in creating a readjusted market in the United States. This greater cohesion will be of lasting benefit to the whole people and must be considered among the most extraordinary achievements of the abnormal money market conditions created by the war.

Business in the West will be probably further enlarged in consequence of the new government buying made possible by the successful sale of the second Liberty Loan. Immense contracts will be given out for war material, foodstuffs and other supplies. All this buying makes for better business, not alone in the industry directly affected, but in kindred industries and often in widely separated communities. The government order is still, therefore, the dominating factor in the business situation, and since it represents many strong governments, the total business covered is probably greater than that represented by any similar buying movement that has taken place in the United States. There has been a renewed inquiry for pig iron, and it is reported that Russia has given out orders for 25,000 or 30,000 cars. Some branches of business are still a good deal unsettled by the uncertainties of the price-fixing campaign and by the action of various consumers in withholding orders until conditions are more stable.

Steady liquidation of high grade securities has forced within the month severe declines in average prices for savings bank bonds. This selling has been prompted by the desire of investors to subscribe for the second Liberty Loan and prepare for the enormous payments which will be forthcoming under the new tax laws. In the course of this selling many of the best known investment bonds in the market have declined to new low levels for the European War period. Similar selling of seasoned dividend shares have forced very drastic declines in the prices of such stocks. The net result of these selling movements has been to place the securities market in a very strong technical position and to cause a general scaling down of speculative accounts.

This movement has been the most serious that the market has witnessed since the heavy liquidation encountered in the early days of the war and has represented a pretty thorough readjustment in anticipation of the increased burdens of the war markets. It is probably true also that some of this selling has represented the liquidation of American securities by agents of various foreign governments. At this lower price level, high grade railroad, municipal and corporation bonds are selling nearer a parity with the better known foreign war issues. This drastic readjustment of security prices presents an extraordinary opportunity for the discriminating investor, who wishes to secure safety of principal as well as a liberal income return. There have been few occasions within the memory of men now living when high grade bonds could be purchased on as favorable a basis as that provided by the prices now prevailing. The success of the second Liberty Loan has strengthened the position of the bond market, and it is probable that some new financing may be taken up later on, provided the granting of such loans will be helpful to the war program. Inasmuch, however, as the nation's chief business is the winning of the war, it is evident that the Government must be the favored borrower until an honorable peace has been achieved.

PACKARD MOTOR'S REPORT
Packard Motor Car Company report for the year ended Aug. 31, last, compares:

	1917	1916
Net earnings	\$5,400,691	\$6,198,554
Operating expenses	1,470,536	830,601
Surplus for year	2,930,025	5,347,953

FINANCIAL NOTES

American Linseed Company has advanced price of pure linseed oil 5 cents to \$1.20 a gallon.

United States Rubber Company has purchased under its recent offer on about a 3.85 per cent basis, \$7,000,000 of the \$12,000,000 underlying bonds. Since May railroads of United States have reduced passenger service by approximately 25,000,000 miles. Through cooperation of shippers saving equal to capacity of 500,000 freight cars has resulted.

Cable from Melbourne, Australia, says a 10 per cent dividend has been declared in connection with purchase of 1916-1917 wool clip by the Imperial Government. On Oct. 23, \$11,500,000 will be distributed among growers.

Steamer of United States and Brazilian line arrived at an Atlantic port from Brazil with 12,000 tons cargo, biggest ever brought by one ship from Brazil to United States. Cargo consisted of 44,000 bags of cocoa, 600 packages of rubber, 300 bags of wax, 34 bales of skins, 8400 dry hides and 388 tons of manganese ore. Value was \$3,000,000. The ship was an oil burner.

Connecticut Brass Manufacturing Corporation, a new company, will take over the Connecticut Brass Corporation and the Pilling Brass Company. The new corporation will issue \$600,000 6 per cent notes, \$400,000 8 per cent second preferred and \$10,000,000 common stock. First preferred stock totaling \$600,000 will be held in reserve for conversion of notes. Consolidated company will have a monthly output of 2,000,000 pounds of finished brass.

London compilation shows central banks of neutral countries have increased their gold holdings by \$120,500,000 (\$602,500,000) since beginning of war. Gold holdings of Bank of Spain have increased from \$22,000,000 before the war to \$77,000,000 now; those of Netherlands from \$13,000,000 to \$56,000,000; Switzerland from \$7,000,000 to \$13,500,000; Sweden from \$6,000,000 to \$11,000,000; Norway \$3,000,000 to \$7,000,000 and Denmark from \$4,000,000 to \$11,000,000. The New York Herald, after consultation with government financial experts at Washington, puts the total amount which the United States must raise to finance the first two years of war at \$50,000,000,000. Expenditures and revenues are estimated as follows: Expenses for all purposes (approximate) fiscal year 1917-18, \$21,000,000,000; expenses for all purposes fiscal year 1918-19, \$29,000,000,000; amount expected to be raised by ordinary revenue and war taxes, \$10,000,000,000; bonds or other forms of loans to Government necessary to meet deficit in two years, \$40,000,000,000. Money raised by bond issues is to be expended as follows: Loans to Allies in two years (estimated), \$15,000,000,000; expenses of United States Government, \$25,000,000,000.

FIRST NATIONAL
BANK CHANGES

At a meeting of the directors of the First National Bank, James D. Brennan, now chief bank examiner for the New England district, was elected a vice-president, and William F. Benkiser and Arthur M. Horne were appointed assistant cashiers.

The foreign and other departments of the bank have been growing so rapidly that it seemed necessary to the directors to increase the official staff to keep pace with this growth.

Mr. Brennan was originally connected with a well-known Boston bank, and was for three years state bank examiner and in 1913 was appointed bank examiner for this federal reserve district. His past experience has given him an intimate knowledge of banking business and has especially fitted him to take an active part in the executive management of the bank.

Mr. Benkiser has been associated with the foreign department of the bank for some time past, attending especially to matters connected with the Buenos Aires branch. Previous to coming to Boston he was, for a number of years, in charge of the foreign department of the First-Second National Bank of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Horne has been in the trust department of the bank for some time past.

UNION BAG &
PAPER DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Extra dividend of 2 per cent declared by Union Bag & Paper Corporation, payable in Liberty bonds Nov. 15 is not applicable on preferred or common stocks of the old Union Bag & Paper Company.

About 96 per cent of stock in Union Bag & Paper Corporation has been issued, and as practically all old preferred has been retired, the 4 per cent of new stock still unissued almost wholly represents old common stock which has not been retired. Directors meet about the middle of November, when action will be taken on the regular dividend. It is considered fairly likely that directors will declare the next regular dividend payable only on stock of Union Bag & Paper Corporation, and not allow for any payment on stock of the old company which may be presented at a later date as has heretofore been done in connection with regular dividends.

NEW ORLEANS RAILWAY & LIGHT

The New Orleans Railway & Light Company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 last: Gross earnings, \$5,762,365; operating expenses and taxes, \$3,557,774; net earnings, \$2,204,590; miscellaneous deductions, \$31,812; balance, \$2,062,778; interest, \$1,406,700; net income, \$656,078; renewals and reserve, \$163,703; surplus, \$492,375.

PRICE FIXING OF
STEEL PRODUCTS

Indications That Government
Reposes More Confidence in
Representatives of Industry —
Order Books Are Lightened

Events continue to show that the War Industries Board is taking a minor position in price fixing, says the Iron Age. A list of extras to apply to bars, shapes and plates has been announced through a subcommittee of the American Iron and Steel Institute, and the general committee of the Institute and its subcommittee are now in session in New York to settle finally the price question on products not yet fixed. It is doubtful if a conclusion will be reached at the one conference, but the situation now points to a clearing in a matter of days of the atmosphere of uncertainty.

The whole movement indicates that confidence is reposed in the representatives of the steel makers. The trade may accordingly expect schedules of prices already established. Like the extras just promulgated, recognized trade practices will undoubtedly be followed, even to adopting, as in this case, the minor departures which the special demands coming originally from Europe brought into being.

Meanwhile prices have been dropping toward levels which are regarded as marking the new maxima. Blue and box annealed sheets are now obtainable at 3c. per lb. less than late September and galvanized sheets and tin mill products at 2c. less. Last week cold-rolled strip steel fell from 9c. to 7c. per lb. On Government business, to be sure, but also indicating the tendency, about 4000 tons of rivets were sold at \$5 to \$7 below regular quotations.

The low rate at which business has been booked for some months and the relative smallness of the specific orders for ship and shell material have lightened order books. One steel maker expects shortly to be able to take on contracts in the finished steel lines for which prices were fixed for the first quarter of 1918. What a difference the new conditions impose is shown in a statement that the company has already received complete specifications for fourth quarter business, which average 4.25c. for bars, compared with 2.90c. for the fixed price, and 4.50c. for shapes and 8c. for plates, compared with 3c. and 3.25c., respectively.

Although mills have been able to reach rolling of fourth-quarter commitments, even of plates in some cases, deliveries of new general business will be of course be upset if the Government begins to call for large quantities. An outside estimate of the structural steel alone to be required for shipbuilding in 1918 is 2,000,000 tons, and the minimum 1,300,000 tons, which compares with slightly more than 3,000,000 tons, the country's annual capacity.

Added to the structural steel ship needs is 1,500,000 tons of steel for 51,000,000 shells to be turned out naturally as fast as possible and some of it, of course, on structural rolling mills.

No complaint is heard of the delivery of ship material. In fact, it has reached yards ahead of need. The labor shortage is the all-important point, and shipbuilders are in session in Washington at this writing chiefly to discover how they can get the 300,000 men which it is estimated must be had.

Buying of pig iron is not very active on account of the unwillingness of furnaces to take on additional tonnage. As the weeks pass the scarcity of iron for delivery this year and in the first quarter of next is being emphasized. Southern furnaces are especially conservative. They believe that all the iron which northern furnaces can possibly furnish will soon be sold and that then there will be no difficulty in disposing of the southern product, which in competitive markets would have to be moved at less than the maximum price set. During the past week there has been fair buying of basic, Bessemer and foundry grades in the Pittsburgh district at government prices.

The coke situation continues to annoy furnace operators and more of them are in danger of being compelled to bank on account of inadequate supplies. The Fuel Administrator has agreed to apportion the supply of coke according to the amount of business in hand for the Government.

A conference in Washington on Wednesday on tin plate is expected to be followed shortly with an announcement on tin plate prices.

NEW ZEALAND GOOD
FIELD FOR SHOES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—American shoe manufacturers have it in their power to increase their sales in New Zealand, despite the preferential tariff that operates against them, says a report issued by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. American shoes are as well thought of there as in other parts of the world, and the strongest bias for patronage that a retailer can make is to show in his window shoes marked "latest American style."

New Zealand merchants are a dependable class of shoe dealers, and the people can afford to buy the higher-priced footwear. Of the \$2,000,000 of footwear imported in 1916, only about \$175,000 came from the United States. There is little question that American shoes could hold a more important place in the market if more sales energy were back of them.

CANADIAN ROAD
EXPENSES RISE

Although Canadian Pacific's
Earnings Show Decline, Year's
Results Expected to Be Fair

Although the tendency of present earnings of Canadian Pacific is decidedly unfavorable, the fiscal year to end Dec. 31, 1917, will by no means reveal an unfavorable statement of earnings upon the capital stock.

Earnings for September show a serious decrease over those of the similar month a year ago, indicating that rising expenses are eating into net. Labor shortage in Canada, with a rise in wages, and a corresponding advance in the cost of every item that goes into railroad transportation is the serious problem, but by no means one that cannot wholly be met by the management. An increase in rates is not out of the question, and while the war lasts there is little doubt but that gross business will be maintained at the abnormal figure that has characterized war-time operations.

Because of the change in the fiscal year to end Dec. 31, instead of June 30, ordinary methods of estimating probable earnings for this year fail. It is fair to assume, however, that gross revenue during the remaining months this year will be larger than for the remaining three months of last year. If so, the decrease in net will not be larger than the \$1,300,000 reported in September.

On that basis, therefore, about \$12,358,000 should be earned in the remaining quarter, which, added to the \$32,322,144 earned in the first nine months this year, should make \$44,680,000 for the year. Charges usually take \$10,500,000 and this year will be no exception. Offsetting this is special income of \$10,000,000 coming from land sales, interest and dividends on stocks owned, and earnings from the hotel and steamship lines.

It would seem, therefore, that after deducting the usual \$3,227,000 preferred dividend about \$40,953,000 should be available for the ordinary shares outstanding, which amount to \$260,000,000. This is equivalent to 15.7 per cent on that stock.

In the last 10 years the least Canadian Pacific has earned per share has been \$10.41—in 1909; in 1912 the maximum of 19.62 per cent was earned. The current year's earnings are not at all unfavorable in comparison, therefore.

The low price of the stock in the market cannot by any manner of reasoning be ascribed to uncertainty over the dividend prospects of the company. It is thought that before the dividend on this property, which reaches its long arm all the way across this continent and across the Atlantic to Europe, on the other, will be passed, that government policy will be such that rates will be raised sufficiently to guarantee the stability of that dividend.

The present low price of the stock, the lowest since 1905 when only 7 per cent dividends were paid, compared with 10 per cent now, is due to world wide monetary conditions and the unsettled financial circles.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT
TO BE IMPORTED

WICHITA FALLS, Tex.—Flour mill men of Texas at a meeting at Ft. Worth decided to import about 1,000,000 bushels of wheat from Australia as soon as order could be placed in that country and filled. This will be milled in Texas and flour shipped to England.

Texas flour mills grind annually about 25,000,000 bushels of wheat. This year's home supply in this State amounts to only about 15,000,000 bushels. If possible, difference between available Texas supply and capacity of mills will be made up by importations from Australia if tonnage can be secured.

UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

	Bid	Asked
Amoskeag	63	65
do pf	83	85
Arlington Mills	107	
Barnes	270	
Boott Mills	105	
Border City	97	100
Brookside Mills	145	
Charlotte Mills	105	
Columbia Mfg.	105	
Dartmouth Mfg.	210	
Dwight	1100	
Everett	118	
Fairbanks	165	170
Fitts Mills	167	
Hamilton Mfg Co.	98	
Hamilton Woolen	95	170
King Philip Mills	81	
Lancaster Mills	150	
Lanett Cotton Mills	120	
Lawrence Mfg Co.	96	
Lyman Mills	127	
Manomet Mills	127 1/2	
Mass Cotton Mills	123	
Mass Mills in Ga.	95	
Merrimack	106	
Newbury	106	
Nashua Mfg Co.	800	
Naumkeag	185	190
Nonquitt	121	
Pepperell	129	135
Sagamore Mfg Co.	245	
Salmon Falls	68	
Shaw Mfg	105	110
do pf	107	
Tremont & Suffolk	137	
Union Cotton Mfg Co.	240	
Wamsutta Mfg	105	
West Point	168	

MISCELLANEOUS

American Mfg. 142 1/2

do pf 87 90

Chapman Valve & Pipe 100 105

Draper Corp. 123 128

Greenfield Tap & Tie 123 125

Heywood B. & Wakefield 165 168

do pf 98 100

Ludlow Mfg. Associates 127 129

Plymouth Cordage 127 132

Saco-Lowell Shops 140 145

do pf 100 105

UNITED STATES
USE OF SUGAR

Per Capita Consumption De-
creases About 10 Per Cent
Since Higher Cost Prevailed
—World's Output Lessened

The United States is the world's greatest consumer of sugar, despite the fact that the per capita consumption has decreased about 10 per cent as the result of the high prices. A compilation by the National City Bank of New York shows that the consumption of sugar in the United States for the fiscal year 1917 was only 82 pounds per capita, compared with 89 pounds in 1914 (the year preceding the war). The total quantity consumed in 1917 was, however, 8,500,000,000 pounds and the United States also exported 1,250,000,000 pounds, or 25 times as much as in the year before the war.

The bank's compilation shows that the world's sugar production is now about 12 per cent below that of the year preceding the war. Beet sugar production in Europe has fallen 43 per cent, but cane production in the tropics has increased about 25 per cent. The beet sugar of Europe, which was 18,500,000,000 pounds in the sugar year 1912-13, was but 10,500,000,000 pounds in 1916-17, and the world cane production, which was a little more than 20,000,000,000 pounds in 1912-13, was more than 25,000,000,000 in 1916-17; world production of cane and beet sugar in 1913-14 was 42,000,000,000 pounds; in 1916-17, 37,000,000,000 pounds. Beets produced one-half of the world's sugar prior to the war, but in 1916-17 supplied only one-third of the world's total.

In the United States and its island possessions there has been a rapid increase in production. In every one of the sugar areas under the American flag—Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, and the cane and beet fields of continental United States—there has been a marked increase, the aggregate product of these areas having grown from about 4,000,000,000 pounds in 1912-13 to practically 5,000,000,000 pounds in 1916-17. The share of home consumption drawn from foreign countries has fallen from 75 per cent in 1897 (20 years ago) to 48 per cent in 1917.

In consumption of sugar the United States stands at the head of the list of the world countries, total consumption being 8,500,000,000 pounds in the fiscal year 1917 against approximately 5,000,000,000 in Germany, 5,000,000,000 in the United Kingdom, and 2,000,000,000 in France, the figures for the European countries being those for normal years. United States per capita consumption, however, is less than that of certain other countries, Denmark's consumption being 93 pounds per capita, England 90, and Sweden 82, Germany 75, Norway and Sweden 60, Netherlands 73, France 40, Russia 60, Spain 15 and Italy 10. About 25 per cent of the United States consumption is drawn from home fields, 27 per cent from islands, and 43 per cent from foreign countries, chiefly Cuba.

The value of the sugar entering continental United States was, in the fiscal year 1914, \$155,000,000 and in 1917 \$348,000,000, the average import price per pound (including that from the islands) having been, in 1914, 2.3 cents, and, in 1917, 4.6 cents.

Exports of sugar have grown very rapidly during the war, having been, in 1914, 50,000,000 pounds, in 1915, 550,000,000, and in 1917, 1,250,000,000 pounds, the value of the exports increasing from less than \$2,000,000 in 1914 to more than \$77,000,000 in 1917. Of the 1,250,000,000 pounds exported in 1917, 450,000,000 went to France, about 150,000,000 to Great Britain, 50,000,000 to Italy, 250,000,000 to neutral Europe and about 150,000,000 pounds to South America.

The world's chief producers of cane sugar are Cuba, India, Java, the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, and Porto Rico; and the chief producers of beet sugar are Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, France and the United States. Cuba, from which the United States draws its chief imports, is now the world's largest producer, her crop in the sugar year 1916-17 having been 6,730,000,000 pounds, India 5,820,000,000, Java 3,575,000,000, Hawaii 1,288,000,000 and Porto Rico 1,006,000,000 pounds, while Germany's beet sugar production in 1913-14 (the latest peace year) was 6,093,000,000, Russia 3,898,000,000, Austria-Hungary 3,774,000,000, France 1,749,000,000, the United States in 1916-17 1,646,000,000 pounds of beet sugar and 613,000,000 pounds of cane.

The world's sugar production, as far as can be statistically stated was in 1870 5,000,000,000 pounds, in 1880 7,000,000,000, in 1890 13,000,000,000, in 1900 20,000,000,000, in 1910 33,000,000,000, in 1914 42,000,000,000, and in 1917 37,000,000,000 pounds, this falling off in 1917 being due to a reduction of product in the beet fields of the European countries at war. United States consumption has about kept pace with this rapid growth in world production, since United States consumed in 1870 23 per cent of the world's output and in 1917 21 per cent of the world total.

NEXT LOAN MAY
BE IN JANUARY

CHICAGO, Ill.—Leading bank presidents here understand the next Liberty Loan will be offered early in January, and in preparing for it they are keeping all publicity and distributive machinery intact. General opinion is that the next amount will be \$3,000,000,000 minimum, or \$4,000,000,000 if no minimum or maximum is set, and in any event the rate will be 4 per cent.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.
Lines East and West

September—1917 Increase
Gross revenue \$14,817,992 \$5,860,907
Operating expenses 16,356,612 *115,156
Jan 1 to Sept 30—
Gross revenue 247,654,951 38,396,428
Operating expenses 22,907,749 *11,917,022

Lines East
September—1917 Increase
Gross revenue \$30,521,713 \$4,735,974
Operating expenses 7,454,411 \$1,353,359
Jan 1 to Sept 30—
Gross revenue 247,741,122 28,111,478
Operating expenses 22,907,749 *11,917,022

Lines West
September—1917 Increase
Gross revenue \$14,152,280 \$354,963
Operating expenses 2,902,231 *228,516
Jan 1 to Sept 30—
Gross revenue 119,917,829 10,174,949
Operating expenses 12,057,090 *6,339,157

BALTIMORE & OHIO
From Jan 1—
September—1917 Increase
Gross revenue \$12,681,071 \$1,248,928
Operating expenses 2,940,567 1,446,372
Net operating revenue 3,440,504 *1,102,556

From Jan 1—
September—1917 Increase
Gross revenue 98,441,568 9,486,285
Operating expenses 74,604,775 10,115,149
Net operating revenue 23,836,793 *628,844

ST. PAUL
From Jan 1—
September—1917 Increase
Gross revenue \$10,282,216 \$234,937
Operating expenses 1,835,878 1,655,936
Net earnings 1,246,338 *1,420,999
Taxes 597,820 104,238
Operating income 1,538,518 *1,525,238

Gross earnings \$2,301,130 2,712,530
Expenses 61,450,890 6,686,099
Net earnings 21,910,840 *3,933,659
Taxes 14,384,871 *2,229,951
Operating income 7,525,969 *1,550,563

NORFOLK & WESTERN
September—1917 Increase
Gross revenue \$5,719,686 \$597,512
Net operating revenue 2,274,014 32,559
Operating income 1,861,014 *1,255,440
Taxes 1,675,858 *129,798

From Jan 1—
September—1917 Increase
Gross revenue 48,305,494 3,912,130
Net operating revenue 18,380,871 *1,158,951
Operating income 14,384,871 *2,229,951
Taxes 14,384,871 *2,229,951

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT
September—1917 Increase
Gross revenue \$840,506 \$854,747
Operating expenses 556,756 504,810
Net revenue 283,750 349,937
Charges and taxes 149,827 149,827
Net income 133,923 200,110

From Jan 1 to Sept 30—
Gross revenue 7,732,106 7,594,988
Operating expenses 5,104,860 4,632,776
Net revenue 2,627,246 2,96

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Sir Walter Davidson, who is now in New York City, preparatory to going to New South Wales, of which colony he has recently been named Governor, has been Governor of Newfoundland since 1913. He was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, entered the Ceylon civil service in 1880, and his career from that time until 1902, when he went to the Transvaal to be Secretary of Administration for the colony, was identified with things Ceylonese and Indian, his books on Ceylon and its history and resources being authoritative.

J. Lienberger Davis, president of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis, a lawyer by profession, and well trained in business affairs and their settlement under terms of law, old and new, has been selected to be managing director of the United States Alien Property Bureau, by A. Mitchell Palmer, the custodian. Mr. Davis is an alumnus of Princeton University. His choice, beyond his personal qualifications, is due to the necessity of having a center of operations for the bureau in a region where much of the property to be taken over by the Government is concentrated. Missouri has been a favorite ground for investments by German capitalists.

R. C. Leffingwell, who becomes one of the new assistant secretaries of the Treasury of the United States, under the provision of the law enacted by Congress at its last session, is one of the leading lawyers of New York City who has specialized in finance, and as such he has been aiding Secretary McAdoo since the issuing of the first Liberty Loan, working assiduously day and night as one of the "31-a-year" staff of expert national advisers. Now he will be compensated in part for his services, until such a time as he can withdraw to take up professional work again. He has long been a friend and, in a way, a protégé of the Secretary of the Treasury, and was therefore able to work harmoniously with the latter from the beginning of his task.

Merton W. Lewis, Republican candidate for the attorney-generalship of New York State, has had experience in the Department of Justice since 1915, when he was made Deputy Attorney-General. Under his administration of the post during the Whitman régime, there has been a clearing away of a large accumulation of cases that had been docketed, and much constructive interpretation of legal aspects of some of the most important legislation that the Empire State has passed in recent years. Mr. Lewis is a product of Western New York, and has lived most of his life in and about Rochester, where he has been a leading lawyer for some years past. As local legislator and acting mayor, and as a member of the 1894 Constitutional Convention, he laid the foundation of a reputation that brought about his election to the State Legislature, first as Representative and then as Senator. As chairman of the Republican State Committee he has had important duties as a partisan.

Sir Arthur Keysall Yapp, K. B. E., the well-known British national secretary of the Y. M. C. A., has recently been appointed Director-General of Food Economy at the Ministry of Food. His new position will occupy a very considerable part of his time, but he still intends to continue to supervise and direct the activities of the Y. M. C. A. in the time left at his disposal. Sir Arthur Yapp was recently created a knight-commander of the Order of the British Empire in recognition of his services in connection with the Y. M. C. A., whose huts, at home and abroad, have done so much for the troops since the commencement of the war. Sir Arthur Yapp was born at Orleton, Herefordshire, and was educated at the Herefordshire County College. At a very early age, while he was working with an engineering firm, he became a local secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Two years later, however, he left the engineering works, and from that time his whole life has been devoted to the work of the association. He did much good work in the north of England, where his organizing capacity inevitably carried him to the head of things. For some time he worked as general secretary of the Derby Y. M. C. A., and afterward became the representative of the national council in Lancashire. Two years or so before the outbreak of the war, Sir Arthur Yapp was summoned to London and became national secretary. The part played by the Y. M. C. A. since August, 1914, is too well known to need repeating. Sir Arthur lays much emphasis on the fact that the association is not primarily an organization for providing food and amusement, but is a great educational institution. One of his most cherished dreams is that, after the war, the Y. M. C. A. will have a part in every town and village in the United Kingdom, where it will continue to carry out its good work. Sir Arthur Yapp's organizing capacity and fund of resource should make his services invaluable to the Ministry of Food.

TEACHER INSTITUTE OF TORONTO
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
TORONTO, Ont.—The Teacher Institute of Toronto, in a session extending over several days, discussed many subjects of importance with regard to the education of children. The failure of so many pupils to pass examinations was attributed in a great measure to the practice of allowing boys and girls to be on the streets late at night, and the suggestion was made that the curfew might again be used with good effect. In an address said: "We are now where the United States was a hundred years ago in population. In a century there will be increased their population from eight millions to a hundred millions, and their resources are admittedly greater than ours. But it is not too much to expect that Canada, by the end of

another century, may have as large a population as the United States has now, or 12 times as large as the Dominion has at present." Mrs. Courtice, trustee, in an address on "School Gardens" read a report showing that in 21 schools, 2088 pupils had 2254 plots, having an area of 3301 square feet, and an estimated value in produce of nearly \$1000.

BY OTHER EDITORS

United States' Part in the War
SACRAMENTO UNION—Some of our military, near-military and unmilitary war critics have been quite caustic in their comments on the alleged failures of the Government in the present crisis. Colonel Roosevelt every other day rushes into print with some new point of criticism. He is only one of a score. If the Colonel had been allowed to have his way, he would have had an army of greater or less size on the firing line some months ago, which could have been in no condition for battle and which would have been wiped out in short order. It is worth while to listen to the opinion of an expert on this subject and we have one at hand. Captain Gustave Capard, consulting engineer of General Petain of the French Army, "recently arrived in New York on a government mission. In the course of an interview, the Captain frankly gave his opinion as to how the Americans could help in the war. He said: 'The intervention of the United States comes at a time when certain sharply defined policies have been developed; when the network of organization has been long established and working. So the part of the United States must be that of collaboration with the huge ground work already laid. France holds today a war front of about 500 kilometers. The English hold a front of about 200 kilometers. This is the accumulation of the work of two years. If, during the next year, the American troops are able to obtain a front of 50 kilometers, they will have done remarkably well! Very good!' He went on making the army less essential than proper preparation. System and thoroughness are more to be desired than speed. We may make our blunders, but in the end we will have an army which will bring victory to the forces of democracy and establish permanent peace."

German Materials in United States
CHICAGO HERALD—The United States Government should find and appropriate every bale of cotton, every pound of cotton, every piece of raw material that has been accumulated by Germany and is now being held in this country for quick export the minute the war ends with the idea of securing a start in the race for world trade. It should have done so long ago. That such stores have been accumulated is almost a matter of common knowledge. It is a part of the comprehensive German plan for recovering as quickly as possible from the effects of the struggle. The holders of the legal title will doubtless try to conceal the fact that they are merely trustees and that Germany is the real owner. Hence the necessity for official investigation, for following every clew that may lead to these German caches. Prompt action with regard to this species of German property in this country will be particularly efficacious as a war measure.

BRITAIN INCREASES ARMY AND NAVY PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—As "already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, the Prime Minister, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of State for War and the First Lord of the Admiralty, has announced the increase of pay which has been granted to men in the army and navy.
In other words, Mr. Lloyd George writes, it has been made a matter of approach to us that the nation had been willing to avail itself of the services of men who have risked all to serve their country, not only without adequate pay, but with no proper provision for their dependents or for those who have been disabled. There is no doubt that during the present war conditions in regard to pensions, separation allowances, and so forth, have been enormously improved. But little has yet been done to increase the pay of the military and naval forces while on active service. The War Cabinet have long felt, however, that betterment should be made in this respect also. It is impossible to exaggerate the debt of gratitude which the nation owes to the men who have endured the unspeakable sufferings and hardships of modern warfare, many of them for three years, in defense of their country's liberty and honor. The Government feel sure that the nation would wish that anything which could be done to show to the men at the front their appreciation of their heroism and self-sacrifice should be done. Their prowess, their patience, their superb and untiring valor, have not only renewed the glory of our race and name throughout the world, but have surpassed any achievement which the long annals of the British Army record. After detailing the considerations that weighed with the Cabinet in determining the general lines upon which the increase in pay should be made, Mr. Lloyd George says the Cabinet decided to increase the pay of all men in proportion to the length of service, and to relieve men with dependents of the assignments which have hitherto been charged against them.

Thus, the letter proceeds, in the case of the army proficiency pay at the rate of 3d. or 6d. a day will be payable after six months instead of after two years' service, as at present. An increase will be made in the soldier's pay of one penny a day for each full year of service since the outbreak of war. Men with dependents will be relieved of the present compulsory allotment of 6d. a day for privates and

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corporals, and 10d. for sergeants and higher ranks. Time expired men will have the option of drawing a pension, in addition to their pay with retrospective effect during the war. Hospital stoppages will also be abolished. The decisions as regards the navy follow generally those adopted for the army as to assistance by the state in the payment of allowances to dependents, the shortening of the period of service qualifying for additional pay, payment of pensions to men who complete time during the war, and the abolition of hospital stoppages. The Cabinet wish that more could have been done, but it has been impossible to ignore the immense additions to the burden of taxation which increases in the pay of our huge forces necessarily entail. The improvements which have now been authorized will not increase the pay of the soldier and sailor to the extent which the Cabinet could have wished, but none the less they will substantially improve it, especially in the case of long-service men and those who have others dependent upon them. The cost of pay and allowances to the army and navy at present amounts to over \$225,000,000 a year. The additions now authorized will involve an addition to the budget of more than \$50,000,000 in the first year of operation. This is a large sum, but I am certain that the burden will be cheerfully shouldered by a grateful nation.

In conclusion, the Premier expresses the nation's indebtedness to the junior ranks of commissioned officers, and states that "the measures of the Government to deal adequately with the special difficulties of their position will be announced shortly."

CONTROLLER URGES ECONOMY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
KINGSTON, Ont.—The Hon. W. J. Hanna, Food Controller, addressed the Women's Canadian Club in this city on "The Necessity of Food Conservation and Greater Production." "It may be only a matter of months," he said, "until we in this country are in a very awkward position. If it is necessary I am prepared to fix prices, but I am not prepared to fix freak prices." The price of wheat is already fixed, he said, and the profits to the millers are fixed at 25 cents per barrel, so that the price of bread will adjust itself. As to the sugar stringency in Canada, in six weeks, packing houses will be systematically regulated by the fixing of profits. Steps to restrain profiteering in potatoes will be taken as soon as the new crop is in storage. The most must be made of what we have, as the demand upon Canada and the United States for foodstuffs in 1918 will be over a billion dollars' worth.

OL FOR NEW ORLEANS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Oil in paying quantities has been found in a test well sunk at Oak Point, near Concession, Plaquemines Parish, 35 miles south of the big natural gas field in Terrebonne Parish, from which it is planned to pipe cheaper fuel to New Orleans.

MASONS LAY CORNERSTONE
CLEVELAND, O.—The cornerstone for the \$100,000 Masonic temple was laid at Fremont by H. M. Hagenbarger of Akron, with thousands of Masons and members of their families from Northern Ohio in attendance, according to a dispatch to the Plain Dealer.

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EDUCATIONAL

SHORTCOMINGS OF
EDUCATION IN SPAIN

Work of Reform Already Begun
by Increases in Teachers' Salaries and Establishment of Minimum—Country Is Behind

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—There is now good promise of real reforms in the system and administration of public education in Spain. The country appears to be more alive to the importance of the question than before, and to appreciate the necessity of doing something and of no longer merely regarding this problem as one of the favorite playthings of Spanish politics. Education now enters into the great economic questions, and the Dato government perceived, as indeed its Roman predecessor perceived, that if Spain is going to take the place she hopes for in the commercial world after the war, she must be better educated. All the scandals and abuses that belong to the present educational system, with its shocking deficiencies, must be removed, and at once, for with the war wearing out and with Spain so deeply involved in other ways, tomorrow may be too late. Consequently there are constant rumors and promises of great educational advances.

In some ways the Minister of Public Instruction in the Dato Cabinet, Don Rafael Andrade, may not seem an ideal leader of this new educational campaign, which is not a task for politicians and simple professional statesmen at the complete call of parties. The question is so much mixed up with politics and "caciquism," and has been the butt of so much ignorance, and of such political, social and religious rivalries, that it could best be dealt with by some strong man of imagination and enthusiasm, and with little party feeling or connection. But there are few such men in Spain, in high politics at all; and they are not encouraged. Señor Andrade, a lawyer by training, emanating from Seville, is essentially a politician and professional statesman of the all-round kind, ready for any task that a friendly Premier will apportion to him. He has great qualities of earnestness and thoroughness and has made a success of most of his previous efforts in public administration. He has been Undersecretary of Finance, Director of Public Works, and civil Governor of Barcelona, and has done good work. He has sincerity and persistence, and may push on the educational reforms—provided that the "Dato government" endures. The last budget, at any rate, gives promise in one important respect. The schoolmasters are to have a minimum salary of 1000 pesetas per annum, and that has been their dream, and for a long time past an ideal only for the Ministry of Education. Only three years ago there were 10,000 schoolmasters in Spain, who had salaries of from 500 to 625 pesetas only.

A well-known writer on Spanish educational matters stated a little while since that the Spanish Educational Department had notoriously been undermined for years by favoritism. The result, he said, is that education is disorganized, just as other national services are disorganized. Certain minor evils have been urgently pressed upon the attention of the authorities for long past, but with no result. For one thing, the schoolbooks of Spain are in a state of decay, and are to be replaced by others. Lacking all imagination and inspiration, they are admirably calculated to promote peninsularity and decadence.

Now in most parts of Europe there is a general feeling, suddenly and thoroughly roused, that the systems of education prevailing before the war must be replaced by something more modern, more practical and progressive, and something that will lead to economic and other betterments. Thus it is agreed that even the small boy might very well learn a little about electricity, banking and economics, elementary agriculture, the recent history of his own and other countries, and so forth, in place of masses of semiclassical information of no practical and little cultural or educational value which, in most cases, the pupil forgets immediately he leaves school. More than any other country does Spain need such reforms, for she is half a century behind England, France and the United States. When the child leaves school, he or she often enough has no proper working knowledge of arithmetic, and reads and writes badly. This is not necessarily the fault of the schoolbooks, but is due also to the incapacity and carelessness of the schoolmasters, who subsequently benefit from the ignorance of the grown-up people, inasmuch as elsewhere often adds to his very slender income by acting as a professional letter-writer and a reckoner-up of accounts. A new system must be established and new textbooks must be the mark and token of it.

The appointment and distribution of the school inspectors call for systematic overhauling. When complaints are made of their work they allege the disabilities under which it is performed. They say they have no fixity of tenure, but very much the reverse, and are at the mercy of local and central "caciques." They are moved about at the caprice of the higher officials. Inspectors are suppressed and others established in the most aggravating way, and while, in the case of some schools in rural places, years go by without a visit from an inspector, there are at the present

time a dozen inspectors officially established in Madrid. Yet for all the concentration of inspectors in Madrid, the state of educational organization in the capital is, in some respects, even worse than it is in the country. The "analfabetismo," the Spaniard's graphic word for illiteracy, is very general, especially among the women. It has been stated that over 16 per cent of the children of Madrid and 10 per cent of those of Barcelona (where recent educational progress is better than elsewhere, have no educational facilities whatever, and beyond this, it was calculated a very few years ago, and officially stated by the alcalde of the time, that 80,000, or one-half, of the children of the capital, never went to school.

The best augury of a new educational system is the increase in the salaries of the schoolmasters. This is a simple and obvious measure, requiring no study, organization or statesmanship, but it must be the base of the new structure, and it has been accepted by governments and parties for some time past, but the application of it has always been postponed to some future period. A former Minister of Education, Don Julio Burell, fought hard for it, and perhaps it is chiefly due to his insistence that the consummation is now achieved. By the new arrangement 15,423 schoolmasters will have 1000 pesetas; 6153 will have 1100, 1840 will have 1375; 644 will have 1500; 616 will have 1650; 835 will have 2000; 517 will have 2500; 155 will have 3000; 40 will have 3500, and 30 will have 4000 pesetas annually. This brings the amount of the total estimate in this respect to 30,391,200 pesetas. Ten years ago the estimate was under 24 millions, and was practically the same as for that of the Civil Guard, or armed police. The result of paying these miserable wages is that the profession is rapidly looked down on, and parents only think of putting their children to it when, through a series of adverse circumstances, there appears to be nothing else for them to do. It is considered that as school-teachers they will lead a miserable life and often go hungry, indeed, there is a saying, "Tiene mas hambre que un maestro de escuela"—he is hungrier than a schoolmaster. The small pay is made worse by the fact that in consequence of shortage of funds, due to bad local administration, and of the rapacity and trickery of officials, the schoolmaster's salary is often in arrears, and sometimes he never gets what is owing to him. It follows that the standard of quality in masterpieces is very low. It could not be otherwise. It frequently happens that the teacher's educational attainments are very small, and that he has never been trained to teach. In most schools, also, there is little or no attempt on the part of the teachers to gain the sympathy of the children and to win their interest in what is being taught. The apparent rule is compulsion and tyranny. The schools are badly equipped and rarely have any provision for recreation and exercise, and the children are made to feel that these are places where discipline is ground into them in their tender years by a drastic process of discomfort and hardship. Little wonder that they are glad to escape, and that there is so much "analfabetismo."

It is also little matter for surprise that the schoolmaster gets the better of the authorities in the matter of emoluments when he finds he can. Occasionally a master draws a salary for some time in respect of a school that has been closed. With a view to reducing the prevailing "analfabetismo" the Government considers it a good measure to teach the prisoners in the jails, the great majority of whom can neither read nor write. Accordingly, class rooms are established in the jail buildings and schoolmasters appointed. It is related that once when there were 900 offenders in the jail at Burgos, a schoolmaster was appointed, and drew his salary for 24 years, but imparted no instruction to the prisoners, his excuse being that there was no suitable class room.

COURSES IN LAW FOR
WOMEN ESTABLISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—In recognition of the extraordinary opportunities and vast responsibilities that are now pressing upon women, the Brooklyn Law School has decided to establish, at nominal cost, a course of lectures in elementary law for women. The course is to be a practical one. The aim will be to serve women whose civic, professional, property or business interests require an understanding of certain phases of the law, special consideration being given to the needs of women whose husbands, brothers or sons are responding to the call of war. The course is also planned to meet the growing demand among women for familiarity with the fundamentals of law from the standpoint of general culture.

"War has revolutionized woman's world as well as the world of man," say the Law School officials. "The 'woman left behind' faces serious business and legal problems. Heavy and wholly new responsibilities have been laid upon her shoulders. We want to help her. A number of free scholarships are being especially offered for such women."

"Thousands of women in New York State are expecting to win the franchise on Nov. 6. If the franchise is thus extended to women, they will want to know where to go for just such instruction as is offered in this elementary law course for women. Its aim includes added efficiency for civil and social service. Women who think they would like to enter law as a profession may have the opportunity to test out the advisability of such action in this short elementary course."

WIDER CURRICULA
FOR WOMEN

During the past summer students of Vassar College and of Barnard College, which is the annex of Columbia University, New York City, were engaged in the study of agriculture and domestic economics. The Vassar girls found the land of their own college estate at Poughkeepsie available, and the college's own laboratories came into play. The Barnard girls worked on Long Island farms. These are only typical illustrations of the adaptations and adjustments that came with the summer vacation in many institutions of the same class. But what of the current academic year?

It is reported that a majority of the 1100 students of Vassar are giving their spare time to classes in personal hygiene, shorthand and typewriting, training for work with aliens, and home economics. The college as such is not providing these "extras." The students pay for them by economies personal and collective brought about by elimination of the customary social activities of the college and the secret societies. But that is not the point. The fact is that in a citadel of cultural theory of education as applied to women, the war has forced a concession to what are in reality utilitarian and vocational courses. To be sure they do not count in any way to give the student or students standing of an academic sort. They are looked upon as war measures, and no doubt the authorities expect them to cease with the war. But will they? Are not the colleges of the older type, to be compelled willy-nilly to do what the men's colleges of the same type have been forced to do? And once the concession is made, can it be withdrawn?

It happens to be a fact that already the administrative officers of several of the New England women's colleges have met and discussed this important phase of the present situation. So far as can be gathered, the outcome of their discussion has been far from decisive, but nevertheless it hints at concessions, if not by way of modification of curricula, then by withdrawal of the ban maintained before the war against any voluntary approach by the students toward such courses as an institution like Simmons College in Boston provides, or that are to be had in all the state universities where education is really democratic and contemporaneous in ideal and method and where the girl may do precisely what her brother may.

Of course, the invasion of the practical into the realm of the traditional and so-called "cultural" in institutions like Wellesley, Smith, Vassar or Mt. Holyoke will not be effected without resistance based on precisely the same arguments that so long have kept the older and more exclusive of the men's colleges of the East barred against adaptation of educational program to current needs. But it will not take as long for the break with tradition to be made, as it did with the men, because the conditions brought about by the war will accelerate the process. The girls' demand for something during the four years of study that will fit the necessities of such a life as they will face when they graduate, will be so irresistible that the authorities will have to give way. They may delay formally recognizing the practical courses as part of their ideal of an education, they may even make the girls pay for them out of their own pockets. But they will not dare to deny the providing of such courses and their maintenance by such students as demand them. Then, once proved popular, useful to society, and admirable in their effects, who will dare to deny formal recognition or dare to eject them?

Now a girl wishing to take the cultural course at Smith and then the practical courses in domestic economics at Simmons, which means at least six years of preparation, very often faces difficulties that cannot be overcome. Were there some recognition of the broader range and greater variety of subjects which enter into curriculum that is both cultural and utilitarian, such as the curriculum of Smith or Wellesley or Radcliffe colleges, the graduates of these institutions would not as often as they do find themselves less qualified to take the courses of a college like Simmons than are the graduates of high schools, where there has been coeducation, and a "practical" as well as a "cultural" ideal and method of education.

Be that as it may, the college-trained woman of the future is going to be in closer grip with life while she studies than she has been in the past. Alumnae who serve through the present war in responsible positions are going to find out that much of their academic training is unserviceable now, because too much emphasis was given to classical literature, to mathematics and superficial dabbling with natural science, and not enough to history, economics, social evolution, and tests of personal aptitudes for life careers.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION
IN SOUTHERN STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Exhibits founded upon child life in Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi, observed in conjunction with the observation of Children's Day at the Tri-State Fair in Memphis, presented a vivid object lesson in the progress of children's work in the

three states interested in the exposition. The passing of the one-room school, the success of farming clubs, new ideas in the teaching of financial problems to children and the surprising growth of home economics training for girls were some of the things vividly introduced by the fair.

The Shelby (Tenn.) County schools had two particularly creditable exhibits in the Woman's Building, where school lunches, of exactly the proper ingredients and proportions, were prepared as they are done in the model school kitchens. Practical demonstrations of sewing and laundry work were also carried on.

In the rural schools of West Tennessee more than 1950 girls are studying home economics this year, and there are 18 teachers in the field.

A fact emphasized by the fair is that not only are the children of Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee being thoroughly grounded in the rudiments of education, but they are being converted into shrewd financiers as well. As evidence of the results that have been accomplished by the boys' pig and poultry ventures and the girls' canning clubs, a whole building was devoted to their exhibits.

It is quite certain that no building at the fair attracted more attention than that known as the Bank of Grenada Building. In this structure were shown samples of the pigs, pigeons, hens and foodstuffs raised by the boys and girls of Mississippi, whom the necessary funds which to get a start were lent by the Bank of Grenada, and 16 affliating rural banks.

TEACHERS HEAR
PATRIOTIC TALKS

Convention Speakers at Cleveland, O., Take Up Problems of Industry, Internationalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—Eight thousand teachers—5000 from northeastern Ohio and 3000 from Cleveland—congregated themselves here on Oct. 26 to the duty of seeing that the schools inculcate in the minds of pupils the highest type of American patriotism, and pledged themselves to carry forward the work of adapting the schools of Ohio to the needs of modern conditions. The teachers, members of the Northeastern Ohio Teachers Association, were assembled for their fall convention. By eminent educators of the nation they were urged to break away from the traditional educational systems of the past; they were told of the vital part the schools must take in effecting a realization of the democracy for which America is fighting. Speakers at the various meetings included: Dr. E. B. Bryan, president of Colgate University; Dr. David Snedden of the Teachers College, Columbia University; John D. Shoop, superintendent of the Chicago public schools; Dr. W. O. Thompson, president of Ohio State University; and Dr. Edward A. Steiner, a leader in the Americanization movement in the United States.

"The world will not be a fit place in which to live," declared Dr. Bryan, in addresses at the Hippodrome and at the Grays' Armory, "until the person, the individual, comes to be regarded as more important than lands or wealth. Every individual must have full opportunity to realize his best self. He must be allowed to be more than a cog in a machine." How this end may be accomplished was explained by Dr. David Snedden, vocational expert of Columbia University. "The trades, like that of printer and plumber," Dr. Snedden pointed out, "are rapidly disappearing, and in their places are growing up a large number of specialized professions. The great dynamic industries of the day, such as the iron and steel industries, are made up of a vast number of specialized professions, none of which can be called a trade. As fast as possible, we must train pupils for these specialties. When men and women get into these industries, they can rise from one level to another, with proper training."

The public schools, Dr. Snedden insisted, will do well to offer such courses as are given by private institutions which have made a notable success in fitting pupils for specialized work in citizenship, advertising, finance, foreign trade and the like. Speaking to the teachers on "Nationalizing America," Dr. Edward A. Steiner, after telling of his own experience as an immigrant and of his battle to make good in the New World, declared that patriotism cannot be forced on the immigrants. He pleaded that the spirit of friendliness toward the foreigner continue, even though the nation is at war; and he declared that the schools must cultivate a spirit of internationalism, if America's influence for good is to remain unimpaired. Denouncing Prussian militarism, he warned the teachers that they must work against the spirit that might breed a similar system in America.

Following the morning sessions at the downtown auditoriums, the convention split up into departmental sessions, held in the various school buildings in the afternoon, for the discussion of specific school problems. Among the visitors to the convention was F. B. Pearson, state superintendent, who said: "If a man cannot stand squarely by this country now and its aims, let him go over to those of his kind. The big job before the schools is that of reconstruction. To this end we must begin to think in world units. Education must compass a broader field than ever was dreamed of in the past, if the work of reconstruction, which ultimately must be undertaken, is to succeed."

OKLAHOMA PLANS
SCHOOL CHANGES

Movement Begun for Junior High Schools to Replace College of Liberal Arts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The establishment of a junior high school in every city and town of Oklahoma within 10 years is the ultimate plan now being worked out by the school of education of the University of Oklahoma. Prevocational training, or functional preparation for a professional career, is the keynote of the system. Among the towns in Oklahoma that have adopted the plan are Hugo, Miami, Lawton and Chickasha. The matter has been advocated in Oklahoma City but a proposed bond issue, a portion of which was to have been used in establishment of a junior high school, was defeated several months ago.

It is the hope of the Oklahoma Educational Department that within 10 years the College of Liberal Arts at the University of Oklahoma may be dispensed with entirely, so that only a group of professional colleges will remain, all of the preliminary training, including junior college work, to be given in the high schools.

Oklahoma City and Lawton high schools are now offering university freshmen courses. It is the hope of the school of education at the University of Oklahoma that this work may be extended and enlarged until all high schools will offer in two years in the senior-college all of the courses in liberal arts essential to a professional career, thus enabling the State University to dispense with this work.

The school of education, at the State University, has established a junior high school in connection with that institution which is to serve as a model to the rest of the State and as an experiment station. Seventy-two pupils from the city schools at Norman have been selected for the junior high school, which is to be made up of 24 pupils from each of the seventh, eighth and ninth grades. Twenty-advanced students in the school act as instructors under the supervision of the faculty of the school of education and other departments less directly connected with the subjects taught.

Prof. W. A. Schmidt of the school of education is director of the junior high school. He declares that the new plan is democratic because it gives each pupil what he needs. If he shows an aptitude for law he will be encouraged to take such studies in the junior and senior high schools as will lead to the pursuit of that subject in a law school. The same course will be pursued with relation to all the professions, the aim being to best fit the student for a definite career.

The junior high school plan, as it is hoped it will work out in Oklahoma, will enable the student to complete his education, including a four-years' course in a higher educational institution or professional school, at the age of 24, or two years earlier than under the present system. The grade school course will be reduced to six years, placing the child in the junior high school at the age of 12. After three years in junior high school and three in senior high school, he will enter a junior college where the preparation for a professional course will be completed, and at 20 he will be ready to enter a professional school for a four-year course.

EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—A scheme is under consideration by all the British universities and the Imperial College of Technology to provide a number of one-year scholarships for officers and men of the dominions, who desire to take advantage of the facilities offered for special education. The object is to afford to overseas sailors and soldiers who have been incapacitated in the service of the Empire, an opportunity to refit themselves to discharge the full duties of citizenship after the war. It is understood that the scheme has been referred to the governments of the several self-governing dominions for an expression of their views. Particulars may be obtained from the organizing secretary, "Overseas Sailor and Soldier Scholarships," Seymour House, Waterloo Place, London.

Throughout the British Isles teachers in elementary schools have been facing issues of great importance to their future. In England the question whether the National Union of Teachers shall, in the future affiliate with the Labor Party, or continue to strive toward the goal of a self-governing profession, is too complicated to be treated in the compass of a note. But the Scottish teachers have given a significant example to their fellow-workers south of the Tweed. On Saturday, Sept. 23, in the Provincial Training College, Moray House, Edinburgh, there was consummated the union of the three great professional organizations, the Educational Institute of Scotland, the Secondary Education Association of Scotland, and the Scottish Class Teachers' Federation. The latter two bodies have now surrendered their own separate existence. Henceforward there will be but one association, representative of every branch of the profession. As far back as 15 years ago, efforts were made to secure this result, but the times were not then ripe. In the interval, however, a new impetus has been given to the movement. The desire for the betterment of the profession has been so overwhelmingly strong

that every other consideration has had to give way to it. As the Education News puts it, "Union is being entered on not as an end in itself, but as a means toward an end, the raising of the status of the profession, and all that this uplifting implies."

The Art Workers' Guild have made a series of recommendations to the reconstruction committee on the subject of art work as a factor in education. Amongst the proposals of the guild are the following:

1. The cultivation of the aesthetic faculty cannot be neglected. Art work, therefore, should be included in the curriculum of every school, and should include color, modeling, imaginative drawing, design and craft work, drawing from nature and other objects, both directly and from memory.

2. Every opportunity should be taken to correlate the art work with other subjects in the curriculum. Science, geography, history, as well as manual work, such as woodwork and needlework, benefit both directly and indirectly from the art work, but as a means of developing the aesthetic faculty it may be associated with literature, music, dancing and acting.

3. In every school a special room should be provided and equipped for the art work. Each pupil should have at least one hour and a half a week of art work. The number of lessons given by any teacher should not amount to more than 25 hours a week. (The collection of pictures and objects of art interest should be of as much importance as a school library or museum.)

4. The inspection of art work should be entrusted only to those conversant with the educational bearing of the subject, and not merely with its technical qualities.

Mrs. Lloyd George has made a public appeal to English parents of all classes to take advantage, on behalf of their daughters, of the careers open to women. The wife of the Prime Minister declares that among the many branches of educational work for such careers, none has deserved better of the public at large than domestic science. "There is needed at the present moment a large army of women, qualified by training and natural gifts, to undertake the teaching of domestic economy. The supply is not equal to the demand, even now, when for years the training schools have been pouring a steady stream of intelligent qualified women into the ranks of the teaching profession. Now when more, and still more, are required, the numbers coming forward for training are lamentably short. The facilities for training in cookery and domestic economy both in London and the provinces are ample, and are not at the present time being used to anything like their full extent. "I would, therefore, ask parents who are weighing the future of their daughters to consider whether they could not usefully be trained for such work."

It is to be hoped that this appeal will have all the effect that was intended. The training for positions of the kind indicated involves a good general education up to 13 years of age, and a two or three years' course at a special training college. For a career which thus cannot begin until 20 or 21 the rewards are not great. In London, for instance, permanent instructresses in domestic economy are paid at the rate of £30 a year, rising by annual increments of £5 to a maximum of £120. An increase in these figures would be an excellent supplement to Mrs. Lloyd George's appeal, as would also be a large extension of the number of posts at present open to trained teachers in domestic economy.

This year is the jubilee of the Lovelade Literary Society. Its importance has diminished in certain directions since its foundation, for under the then Superintendent General of Education for Cape Colony (Sir Langham Dale), native institutions were allowed freely to compete with schools for the white population, and in Lovelade itself there was an admixture of pupils of European birth, some of whom have since risen to positions of eminence in the public service.

The history of the society has lately been told in the Christian Express. At the first meeting in 1867, its aims were explained by Dr. Stewart as follows: "To train Lovelade students in the practical use of public speaking in the English language, the writing and delivery of essays on subjects for edifying and educating the mind, to stimulate discussion and debate by students on problems of the day, being one way of giving public expression of native thought on questions of common interest." Ultimately the literary society became a recognized platform for disseminating native opinion, and a starting-point for the intelligent discussion of some intricate problems connected with the South African native question. During the '70s and '80s this society was the full height of its popularity. There were then no handicapping restrictions imposed by racial prejudices. European pupils came to Lovelade as boarders. Naturally, when in the place they mixed freely in classwork and games with their native schoolfellows. They also took an active part in the literary recreations of essay-writing and debates. These exercises were, of course, to the educational advantage of native pupils, enabling them to acquire, through coming into this frequent contact with European lads, more than a book knowledge of the English language—a speaking knowledge. On the other hand, European Loveladeans of those days acknowledge some corresponding good to themselves by this contact in classes, games, or in debating in a mixed society largely composed of enlightened natives under wholesome missionary influence.

ALL-YEAR-ROUND
SESSIONS TESTED

F. M. Hammett Explains How Continuous School Term Has Worked Out in Mason City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MASON CITY, Ia.—Taking note of discussions which have appeared of late on the educational page of The Christian Science Monitor in regard to the extension of the school year, F. M. Hammett, superintendent of the Mason City High School, gives facts about an all-year-round scheme which has been in operation here the past two years. The school calendar in Mason City, Mr. Hammett explains, divides the year into four quarters of 12 weeks each. Promotions are made at the end of each quarter, from the kindergarten up to the end of the high school; and thus the system articulates throughout. The 12 grades are kept, as formerly, and each grade is divided into three divisions, designated as A, B and C.

The idea of an all-year-round school program was a subject of more or less public discussion for a year before it was adopted. From the beginning it has met with no serious opposition. The main argument used in favor of it was: "Why school only nine months?" That is to say, those who stood behind the project threw the burden on the old system rather than on the new. A direct argument used in favor of a 12 months' school term was that it is not good business to keep a \$1,000,000 investment idle three months of the year. Furthermore, it was pointed out that under present city conditions, a great many children have nothing to do when out of school. The child labor laws prevent them from working for other people, and the home does not have employment for them. And then, inasmuch as economic conditions in the United States force many pupils to leave school as soon as they are able to earn money, an all-year-round plan was urged as giving youths a chance to go part way through the high school before they reach the age limit; and experience shows that after boys and girls are half way through high school, they generally finish. Since the average wage of the high school graduate is considerably higher than that of the eighth grade graduate, it was argued that to increase the number of high school graduates would be to improve the economic condition of the masses.

As a matter of practical convenience to older pupils, it was shown that those who have to work their way through school can choose the three months in which they can find the most lucrative employment. As a matter of convenience, likewise, to younger pupils, it was shown that small children who stay out of school to a greater or less extent in the winter months could attend in the summer months. In the interest of improved educational standards and opportunities, the point was made that if pupils were put through school younger than at present, public pressure would force the establishment of a junior college.

In regard to the attitude of teachers, it was found that the majority of them favored the scheme. More of them desired employment in the summer than the attendance of pupils warranted the officials in keeping. The teachers are declared to have felt that their profession was dignified by being taken out of the rank of seasonal occupations and put on a standing of continuous demand. Experience with the all-year-round plan showed that pupils did better work the nine months following their first summer of school than they did the first nine months before it. As a result of the success of the trial, some citizens favored having the compulsory education law extended to cover the summer months, but the school authorities have not favored such action.

The problem of administration involved in the new arrangement is more complex than formerly. Adjustments were found necessary when the shift was made from a half-year to a quarter-year basis. The course in the high school had to be changed in regard to all subjects that were offered for one-half year. These were changed into subjects covering either 12 or 24 weeks, according to the difficulty of the subject. The full enrollment of the Mason City schools from September, 1916, to June, 1917, was 3015 pupils for the grades and 623 pupils for the high school. What proportion of these pupils have taken advantage of the summer sessions is shown by the following figures:

Summer of 1916, grades 367, high school 130
Summer of 1917, grades 1023, high school 148

HARMONY FOUND
SUCCESSFUL STUDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

OAKLAND, Cal.—Harmony has been found a sufficiently successful study in the high schools of Oakland to hold its place in the curriculum the present year. The course occupies two years' work from a textbook taking a year and a half, and review and practical application of the points studied taking a half year. The subject is approached from the traditional side of thoroughness, and includes analysis of chords and their relationships and practice in the harmonic analysis of melodies.

Besides this course in the grammar, syntax and structure of music, a one-year course in musical history is offered to sophomore, junior and senior high school pupils. A textbook covering the outlines of musical history is used, and this is supplemented by musical libraries and by piano players and phonographs.

THE HOME FORUM

The Exposure of Sin

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE doctrine of sin as held and taught by the historic Christian church is summed up in the words of the Westminster Shorter Catechism, "Sin is any want of conformity unto or transgression of the law of God."

Like many other theological doctrines, this statement leads to a dilemma from which the schoolmen have never been able to escape; for if God is God, infinite, eternal, omnipotent, unchangeable, the creator of all, His law must be inviolate. If there could be in all the universe "any want of conformity unto or transgression of the law of God" this would deprive God of the very qualities of infinity and omnipotence that make Him God or Principle. All monotheistic theology must rest on the omnipotence of God. The instant there is the acknowledgment of any power apart from God, or anything that does not express His character and purpose, that instant the supremacy of God is divided and we have the belief of more than one God.

When we speak of the law of God we must refer to the expression of the will and purpose of omnipotence, and this certainly cannot be violated. The confusion of mankind on this subject is due to likening, in thought, God's law to human law. There is no similarity whatever between what is called human law and the law of God. All law so far as it is human, is finite.

It declares what certain people believe should be done, assumes the possibility of doing otherwise and provides a penalty for violation of the law. Divine law is infinite, a declaration of eternal truth, a statement of that which is, the fact of omnipotence. "Let there be light," was the declaration of divine law or will; "and there was light," says the record. Whatever God wills always is. In this law there is no assumption of departing in any degree from its purpose, and therefore no penalty is considered for such a departure. God does not punish anyone or anything, or provide any punishment whatever, for to punish would be to acknowledge the failure of the law, to surrender infinity and omnipotence.

The theology of Christian Science makes all of these points very simple and clear. Christian Science teaches that God is divine Principle or Mind, and that the universe, including man, is the expression or manifestation of Mind, and like its Principle it is all

spiritual, not material. The belief in duality, in good and evil, reward and punishment, is a condition of human thought only. Sin is not the violation of the divine law or will, for no such violation is really possible. Sin is nothing more nor less than the belief that the law of God, or good, is or can be violated. There is, therefore, no punishment for sin. "But the belief in sin is punished so long as the belief lasts." (Science and Health, p. 497.) To believe in anything wrong or false always makes trouble for us so long as we believe it. The belief is its own punishment and is not of God.

In the sixteenth chapter of John's Gospel is the record of a conversation between Jesus and his disciples, in which he holds out to them the wonderful promise of the coming of the Comforter, or "Spirit of truth." "And when he is come," says the Master, "he will reprove the world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment: of sin, because they believe not on me." This "me" is clearly the Christ, Truth, the real self or consciousness of the spiritual Jesus. Sin, then, is error, is mistake, the failure to believe the truth, or the belief in anything that is not the truth.

For many years a miracle has been supposed to be a violation of the law of God for the purpose of accomplishing some good object. To feed the multitudes, to heal the sick, or to raise the dead, as Christ Jesus did—these have been called miracles, and it has been assumed that it was necessary for him to violate or transcend law in order to do these things. But the law of God—the only law—is good; not finite, partial, and limited good, but infinite, complete, unlimited good. In other words, good is the reality and the only reality of existence, the one fact of life, the law of God, the fact of omnipotence. God is good, and life itself is the expression of God. "And God saw every thing that he had made, and behold, it was very good." No miracle or violation of law is necessary to accomplish any good thing, for every good thing is the fact now, but human consciousness has to awaken to this great fact.

On the other hand, if it were possible to violate the law of God, this violation would be for evil, not good, and this would be sin, the one miracle of the ages. On page 199 of "Miscellaneous Writings," by Mary Baker Eddy, we read: "The so-called miracles contained in Holy Writ are neither

supernatural nor preternatural; for God is good, and goodness is more natural than evil." And again on page 104 of the same work, "Herein sin is miraculous and supernatural; for it is not in the nature of God, and good is forever good."

Christian Science teaches that a miracle, meaning a violation of divine law, is quite impossible, therefore sin, as such, does not exist. But what is called sin, with all its seeming accompaniments, sickness, sorrow, calamity and death, is only the belief that such a violation is possible, the denial of the omnipotence and omnipresence of God, good.

Such a belief has no foundation in Truth; it is simply error, or negative suggestion with no positive or real quality. And Christian Science is daily proving by demonstration that when this false belief is destroyed by Truth all its seeming accompaniments disappear into nothingness, and the result is freedom and peace.

In the Caucasus

At four o'clock next morning the captain came to fetch me. . . . The road ran down the midst of a deep and wide ravine, along the bank of a little stream, which was at that time "in play," that is to say, overflowing its banks. Flocks of wild pigeons were hovering about it, settling on its stony bank and then wheeling in the air and flying up in swift circles out of sight. The sun was not yet visible, but the very top of the cliff on the right side began to show patches of sunlight. The gray and whitish stones, the yellow-green moss, the dense bushes of Christ's thorn, dogberries and dwarf elm, stood out with extraordinary sharpness, in the limpid golden light of sunrise. But the hollow and the opposite side of the ravine were damp and dark with a thick mist that hung over them in rolling uneven masses like smoke, and through it dimly one caught an elusive melody of changing hues, pale lilac, almost black, dark green and white. Straight before us, against the dark blue of the horizon, rose with startling clearness the dazzling, dead-white of the snow mountains, with their fantastic shadows and outlines that were daintily beautiful to the minutest detail. Grasshoppers, crickets, and thousands of other insects were awake in the high grass and filling the air with their shrill incessant sounds. An infinite multitude of tiny bells seemed to be ringing just in one's ears. The air was full of the smell of water and grass and mist, of the smell, in fact, of a fine morning in summer.—Tolstoy (tr. by Constance Garnett).

Garibaldi in Taormina

In "Picturesque Sicily," by William Agnew Paton, written in 1893, occurs this description of one of the author's experiences in Taormina.

"On the plateau behind the theater we found a numerous party of young men and boys engaged in rolling the soft, damp snow into cylinders resembling the truncheon of a column of marble. Four of these drums the lads placed end on end, one above the other, raising a shaft about seven feet in height. This they quickly shaped with their hands into the form of a man

wrapped in a toga, or long cloak, which fell from the shoulders of the figure in by no means ungraceful folds to the ground. Then one of the elder lads, mounted upon the shoulders of two others, roughly modeled a bust and head surmounted by a visorless cap. The sculptor gave place to another and younger lad, the genius of the party, who skillfully brought out a resemblance to Garibaldi in the rough, and, working dexterously with his fingers and a piece of stick, developed the resemblance, until, without exaggeration, we may say that we beheld a striking likeness of 'The Liberator.' The beard, the nose, the eyes and the ears, the well-known cap, all were so skillfully designed that no one familiar even in a slight degree with the features, form, and favorite attitude of Garibaldi could for one moment doubt the verisimilitude of the snow statue. So delighted were we with the remarkable work of these young artists born and bred that we clapped our hands and shouted, 'Bravissimi!'

"The boys modestly doffed their caps and waited while we slowly examined their work. We asked one of them if they attended an art school; he smiled and pleasantly informed us that he and his companions were apprentices to tradesmen in Taormina, carpenters, upholsterers and the like, and that they had only amused themselves in modeling a statue of 'The Grand Soldier.'"

"Had you a portrait, a sketch, a photograph, from which to copy the details of the likeness?" we asked. "Niente, signore—all Sicilian boys have the picture of Garibaldi in their hearts," said one of the youths, as he took off his cap and bowed gravely to the statue.

"Presently one of the brightest-eyed of the group asked if I signified the affirmative, he asked if Garibaldi was celebrated in America. We told him yes, and that in our own city there was a statue of Garibaldi, whom Americans honored as one of the noblest men of all times. The boys were wonderfully pleased, and when one of them struck up Garibaldi's Hymn the whole company sang with great spirit as it marched round and round the snow figure. By and by the lads crowded around to ask innumerable questions about America, the questions revealing their lack of knowledge of the country and its people. They listened patiently to our answers, straining their ears and minds to understand our bad Italian. One of them informed us that in two or three years when he had become a man he intended to go to America, where, he said, 'there is much work, much pay, and plenty of money for everybody.' Instantly there was a cry: 'Anche io! Anche io! I also, I also am going to America; I am strong; there is much work to do in America and much money.'"

"With many hearty handshakes they took leave of us and marched up the street leading to the Greek theater, shouting 'Viva l'America!' and singing Garibaldi's Hymn."

"Tis Noon"

No stir the forest dawns among,
No aspen waves a leafy tongue,
Absorb'd in meditation stands
The cypress with her swathed hands,
And even the restless Turin-tree
Seems lost in a like reverie;
Zephyr hath shut his scented mouth,
And not a cloud moves from the south;
The hoary thistle keeps his beard,
Chin-deep amid the sea-green sward,
And sleeps unbrushed by any wing
Save of that gaudy flickering thing
Too light to wake the blue-hair'd king:
Alone of the bright-coated crowd
This vanity is seen abroad,
Sunning his ashy pinions still
On flowery bank or ferny hill:
Now not a sole wood-note is heard,
The wild reed breathes no trumpet-word.
Ev'n the home-happy cushat quells
Her note of comfort in the dells;
'Tis Noon!—and in the shadows warm
You only hear the gray-flies swarm.
—George Darley (from "Sylvia, or, The May Queen").

In the Land of Elam

"The time of our journey through the desert was the sand-grouse flocking season, and one could ride for hours watching their amazing maneuvers in the sky. On the horizon would appear what looked for all the world like the thick cloud of smoke streaming from an express train. Suddenly the cloud condensed into a solid mass, and in an instant a point shot out of the mass into the sky like an exploding rocket, leaving a wedge-shaped train behind. The next minute a change in the direction of the flock's flight would make it vanish as if by magic, only to reappear farther along the horizon and commence its strange evolutions over again. How many scores of thousands of birds go to make up one such flock, and how they all find food, are questions which must puzzle the most learned ornithologist," writes G. E. Hubbard, in "From the Gulf to Ararat."

"On the third day from Moham-

merah, when the emptiness of the landscape was beginning to grow oppressive, an indistinct whiteness which had been long visible on the northern horizon gradually resolved itself into the great snow-clad Bakhtiari range. Its twelve thousand peaks formed a dazzling barrier between the plains across which our caravan was slowly crawling, and the great tableland beyond which is the real Persia. The hill tribes who live among these mountains, the Lurs and Bakhtiari, are among the wildest tribes of Persia, and the country has seldom been penetrated by Europeans.

"That night we camped at Umm el Tumair, 'the Mother of Date Sirup,' one of the rare villages dotted on or near the Karun's banks. The method of nomenclature, of which this is a sample, is a favorite one among the Arabs, who apply it indifferently to persons, places, and animals. The names they give are often delightfully expressive, such as 'the Father of Long Noses,' signifying the snipe."

"From this point we finally parted with the Karun and struck across to the Kerkha, which here is only a short march away. The Kerkha is the modern name of the ancient Choespes, whose water had such a vogue among the old kings of Persia that on their remotest campaigns they refused to drink any other, but had it brought to them daily in golden jars carried the length of the Empire by relays of horsemen. The river rises near Kermanshah, meanders in a series of inconsequent windings within a little distance of the Karun, then turns northward again and ends by losing itself among the marshes. . . . At the point at which we reached it, near the village of Kut Said Ali, it was about one hundred yards across and very deep. Fortunately we were still in the land of belemnites—though the rudely-built pitch-covered specimens we found here were but poor counterparts of the white, spick-and-span boats at Mohammerah. A small fleet of them ferried us and our baggage across, the horses were towed behind, and the mules, stripped for once of their pack-saddles, were herded together at the top of the bank and driven pell-mell down the steep slope into the water like Gadarene swine, where, finding all retreat cut off, they bravely struck out for the other bank. Some camels followed, tied head to tail in a string, and wearing a look of even more abject despondency than they have on dry land."

The Waterfront of Malta

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"The Mediterranean lies flat to the horizon. Swirling cirrus clouds, catching the first flush of early morning, cast a rosy tint upon the water. A richer flush in the sky—then a golden glow, and the sun shows an edge above the sea. Slowly it unfolds its fiery rim, until, increasing in intensity, it leaves the water's edge. Glints of golden light dance down the waves, and warm sunbeams temper the keenness of the frosty wind. Morning mists gather round a long, low, gleaming streak on the far horizon, the only object to catch the eye in all this waste of waters: the chalky cliffs of Malta—one of the bulwarks of England's strength; with Gibraltar and Port Said, the key to the Mediterranean."

"As we approach the shore," writes Ernest C. Peixotto, in "By Italian Seas," "Valetta's mass detaches from

surrounding promontories. Vapory clouds chased by the moist sirocco, float vague shadows over its dazzling houses, emphasizing first one silhouette and then another. . . . Two openings on the coast present themselves, one on each side of Valetta, and our steamer, heading between the case-mates of St. Elmo and Fort Ricasoli, enters the Great Harbor.

"The spacious bay seems narrow, so towering are the masses of construction that surround it. Nature is buried under mountains of masonry. On all sides ramparts and bastions, houses and arcades, and yet more houses press one upon another's shoulders up to the very heavens. The mind is appalled at this colossal work of man, at these piles of buildings whose powdery

whiteness dazzles the eye. Behind each crenelated headland lurks a man-of-war."

"Farther down the harbor Floriana's mass looms up behind the immense bastions of Ft. Lascaris. Everywhere is the same impression of indomitable strength—of a city built for resistance—of a fortress rendered impregnable by . . . centuries of labor."

"And the animation on the water! How can one depict it? The dghaisas give the dominant note—native boats like gondolas, not black, however, and slender, like their Venetian sisters, but stocky and striped and painted in many colors. Their rowers stand facing the prow and propel their craft with surprising rapidity. These boats dart in and out among puffing launches from

the warships and gigs, manned by trim bluejackets; among fishing-smacks with lateen sails and tugs towing long lines of coal barges. Under the protecting guns of the Upper Barracca lie the merchant craft, moored calm and quiet as befits such vessels, their cranes swinging to and fro."

The Most Poetical Nation in the World

"Perhaps it would not be far wrong to say that the Japanese are the most poetical nation in the world," William N. Porter says, in the introduction to his compilation, "A Year of Japanese Epigrams." "From their earliest school days children are taught the conventional rules for composing verse; and, having in addition all the inherited knowledge and poetic appreciation handed down from past generations, it is not surprising to find that verses are composed and jotted down upon all occasions and on all subjects. Poetry is in the air; poetical parties take the place of our bridge drives; picnics are given, when the guests are invited to view some specially fine flowering trees and are expected to compose verses, which are then written upon narrow slips of paper and attached to the branches; and each January a National Poetical Contest, called Uta-awase, takes place, when each one in the land, from the highest to the lowest, is allowed to send in a verse on a special subject chosen by the Emperor. The results are carefully sorted out, classified, and finally reduced to the few best, which are then read out and published in the newspapers."

"Verses are to be found on pictures, screens, fans, china, towels, handkerchiefs; most newspapers and magazines publish poetry; the people sing while at work. . . . I have even known a Japanese student to produce verses in the unromantic smoke of a North of England town."

"The oldest and most classical

meter is the tanka, a five-lined verse of thirty-one syllables, and for many years this was the only kind of verse known in Japan. But in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth centuries a kind of literary pastime came into fashion called renga; one person composed the first three lines of a tanka verse, and the other players had to extemporize a suitable last couplet, or vice-versa. From this arose the custom of composing a complete verse in three lines only, consisting of seven-ten syllables, five-seven-five, which was called haikai, haiku, or hokku.

"Most people will be inclined to think that no real poetry can be written within such narrow compass; for each hokku is complete in itself, it does not stand merely as one verse in a longer poem. But that is just where the skill of the hokku writer comes in. The nation that can produce those miracles of Lilliputian carvings and paintings, which can only be appreciated by the aid of the magnifying glass, and complete little landscape gardens with fishponds and growing trees within the space of a small terrace, are adepts at this sort of thing. . . . The writer in a few striking words strives to convey the suggestion of an idea or the outlines of a picture against a background of mist, and the reader is left to fill in the details for himself. Indeed, the hokku writer does in verse what the artist does with his suggestive brush-work, sketching in a few strokes, hinting at his meaning, and leaving the rest to imagination."

The Russian Language

The Russian language is one of the most ancient of European languages. The structure and morphology of its grammar, as well as its vocabulary, bring us nearer than any other living tongue to the older Indo-European languages, Sanscrit and Lithuanian. Yet, in another sense, Russian may also be said to be one of the most recent of modern languages. It is true that as a spoken language and as the language of poetry it has produced from the early Middle Ages an inexhaustible literature of epic and song. But as a written and literary language and as a vehicle of prose, the Russian tongue is almost of yesterday," writes Dr. Charles Soreles in "Great Russia."

"It might almost be contended that as a literary medium it has not grown, but has been made, and that even as the Russian State itself, the Russian language has been built up deliberately by philologists and academicians, and that its grammatical laws have been codified almost as autocritically as its political laws, although less arbitrarily. It is strange that reforming Russian despots like Peter, and Catherine the Great, although German princes by origin, should have realized the importance of the Russian language as a great moral and political force, and that they should have encouraged its study at a time when

even German rulers, like Frederick the Great, professed nothing but contempt for their national German tongue. In one sense it may be said that some of those foreign rulers had a clearer consciousness of the magnificent future which lay before the Russian language than the Russian aristocracy. For the Russian aristocracy continued to sacrifice native culture to French culture."

"Keeping historical facts in mind, it may therefore be asserted that Russian as a modern vehicle of national culture is barely one century old. The publication of the great 'History of Karamzin' may be taken as marking the beginning of the linguistic and literary renaissance of the Russian people. It is all the more necessary to impress this fact upon our minds, if we want duly to appreciate the marvelous results which the Russian language has achieved in so incredibly short a time."

"To the uneducated there may be little difference between 'ancient mariner' and 'old sailor'; but for literary purposes there is a gulf between the Anglo-Saxon and the French-Norman words. Even so, to the illiterate, the niceties of Russian grammar may be only the game of pedants, but to the artist that game of pedants gives full scope to all the resources

of the literary craft, and, therefore, only the literary craftsman can appreciate all the possibilities of that wonderful instrument, the Russian language, and only he can realize its tremendous difficulty. I remember Maxim Gorky telling me once that, in his opinion, there were only three men in the whole history of Russian literature who had perfect control of their instrument, namely Pushkin, Turgenyev, and Chekhov. Of Turgenyev it is certainly true to say that he is the one supreme master of prose whom Russian literature has produced. His intense appreciation of and his intimate familiarity with the French language only made him more keenly conscious of the superior beauty and the wider possibilities of his native tongue. He admired it and loved it as only a great artist could love the vehicle of his art. During the reign of Nicholas I, in the darkest hour of Russian reaction, when bureaucratic corruption, military despotism, and ecclesiastical obscurantism were supreme, one thought alone kept awake the faith of Turgenyev in the future of the race. He only retained his belief for the apparently irrelevant reason that a race which had proved capable of creating such a wonderful language as the Russian must indeed be called to a glorious destiny."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 1917

EDITORIALS

Backward or Forward

It is a curious and a not uninteresting fact that at the very moment when the people on the eastern shores of the Atlantic are freeing themselves from the connection of church and state, a campaign should be arising, on the American side of the Atlantic, for the purpose of giving shape to the very ideas which have been tried and found wanting in Europe. For, let there be no doubt about it, the effort to prevent the appropriation of public funds for sectarian schools, in Massachusetts, is not only the effort to live up to the ideals on which the commonwealth of the United States was founded, but also to prevent the insertion of the thin end of the wedge which must eventually logically enlarge the crevice into one of religious endowment.

When the tide of Protestant nonconformist emigration began steadily to follow in the wake of the Mayflower, from Plymouth Hard to Plymouth Rock, it was understood that the abuses of sectarianism were to be left behind. The Pilgrim fathers, the Puritan colonists, even the cavaliers of Virginia knew something of the meaning of religious war and persecution. The England, from which they all came, had fought her way to a certain measure of religious freedom, which at all events had preserved her from becoming the milch cow of foreign ecclesiastics and the paymaster of a hierarchy resident abroad. The Protestant nonconformist of the Stewart and Georgian days had the satisfaction, at least, of knowing that if he was forced to pay tithes, he paid them at any rate to an English vicar or rector resident in England. His ancestors of the days of Becket, of Ockham, of Wycliffe, or of Latimer, had fought that question out. The question for him to decide was whether he should pay his tithes to a church to which he did not belong and a ritual to which he could not subscribe. Had he been allowed the free exercise of his religion it is probable he would not have become an emigrant. It was only when the exercise of that religion was carried on at a danger to his personal safety that he sought refuge beyond the Atlantic. The great mass of Protestant nonconformity in England, however, remained to fight out the battle there, and, little by little, it was fought out until the nonconformist had escaped the payment of tithes and of all taxation for the support of the establishment. As a result the establishment exists today largely buttressed by a sentimentality which it is infinitely harder to undermine than any buttresses built out of injustice.

But though the people of England freed themselves from contributing to the establishment, and confined the establishment to its huge endowments of ancient and modern times, it did not altogether free its schools. The original school had been largely a monastic school, a condition due to the fact that in the Dark and Medieval Ages such education as existed had commonly been confined to the clerks. With the coming of the Reformation the monastic schools either passed to the Reformed Church or were reconstituted as Grammar Schools under the endowment of the Crown. All these schools, however, like the Universities, remained, to all intents and purposes, church schools, by which is meant schools under the doctrinal influence of the Church of England, and it was only in the Nineteenth Century that there was founded that great system of compulsory education, entirely free from religious interference, which is carried on under the direction of the School Board today. To a great extent, therefore, education in England has been freed from sectarian appropriation. Indeed the great fight over what were known as the Education bills of 1906 and the years following, had nothing to do with education whatever, but raged round the question whether any public money at all should be given to schools in which sectarian doctrines were taught.

A battle very similar to this was fought in the days following the institution of the Third Republic in France, when the separation took place between church and state, and public education was freed from religious domination. It cannot be pretended, of course, for one instant, that Europe has shaken herself clear of sectarian appropriations, but the fact does remain that there has been and is, in Europe, a steady drift towards disassociating sectarian institutions from the public funds, and that it is at the moment when this is, perhaps, most pronounced, that it is proposed to reverse the whole trend of European progress and American tradition in an attempt to prevent, in Massachusetts, the proposed amendment to the constitution, which will establish the fact that public money shall not in the future be used for sectarian purposes.

Now if the public funds can be used for sectarian schools, they can logically be used for religious endowment. There is no reason whatever why the public funds should be spent on a Baptist, an Episcopalian, or a Roman Catholic school where the rudiments of those faiths are taught, and be denied to a Baptist, an Episcopalian or a Roman Catholic church, where the worship of these faiths is celebrated. The teaching of the rudiments of religion to children in schools is, indeed, as every sane person knows, fraught with infinitely greater sectarian possibilities than the celebration of religious rites by adults in churches. Therefore, the taxpayer of the state is faced with the question whether he is willing to place the public revenues beyond the claims of conflicting religions for purposes of sectarian endowment, or whether he is prepared to risk subjecting himself to the very conditions against which his ancestors in the past struggled for freedom, at the risk of their lives.

It is ridiculous to suppose that the opponents of the antisectionarian amendment have any other end in view than the institution of sectarian endowments. There could otherwise be no point in the bitter contest over what would be a purely academic resolution, and the speeches which have been made by the opponents of the

amendment have made the fact perfectly clear. But you cannot, by any process of reason or of justice confine appropriations to one sect or another. If an appropriation is a possibility for a Baptist school, it is a possibility for an Episcopal school, and it is a possibility for a Roman Catholic school. Nay more, when once you have made a single appropriation to a single school, every other school of every other sect can make a claim for a similar appropriation, for a similar reason. The prospects, therefore, before a state which embarks on a process of religious endowment are the exact prospects which faced the people of Europe in the pre-Reformation days, when endowment had been piled on endowment for schools, for churches, and for religious institutions, in a way which, whilst freeing those churches, schools, and institutions, from all responsibility for their own maintenance, and diverting to this maintenance a tremendous proportion of the national wealth, left the laymen of the country, not only shorn of these endowments, but entirely responsible for the whole taxation of the country. In plain English the religious institutions, secure of their endowments, enjoyed in addition a total immunity from the general taxation of the country even for non-sectarian purposes.

The simple fact is that anybody who carefully examines the question will discover that the opposition to the amendment is generated by a wish to return to conditions which progress has condemned. Of course, if you believe in the conditions which existed centuries ago all over Europe, and which still exist in parts of Europe, it would be a natural conclusion to wish to see those conditions reproduced in Massachusetts. But to anybody who realizes what the whole trend of the national life of the United States has been, the return to the old conditions would represent the triumph of reaction.

Speed in Ship Construction

THE very name of the constructive agency through which the United States Shipping Board carries on its operations, that is, the Emergency Fleet Corporation, indicates unmistakably the purpose of its creation. The existence of an emergency, one of the most serious with which the nation has ever been confronted, and nothing else, led to the granting by Congress of authority and appropriations for the building, with a minimum of delay, of a sufficient number of steel and wooden vessels to constitute a merchant marine of proportions adequate to the needs of the Republic and its allies in the war. Haste was recognized, throughout all the preliminary stages of the gigantic task intrusted to the Shipping Board, as one of the most important factors in the undertaking. The President, in proposing legislation necessary to the upbuilding of a great trans-Atlantic carrying service, suggested urgency to Congress, and during the discussions, sometimes long-drawn-out, which ensued in the House and in the Senate, the public and the newspapers, impressed with the importance of expedition, became insistent upon, and finally almost clamorous for, prompt and favorable action.

Notwithstanding all this, invaluable time has been lost. How it has been lost is now of trivial interest, compared with the deplorable fact that the loss is irreparable. War emergencies do not wait for any catching-up process. A score of steel merchant ships, and scores of wooden ships, which, according to the adopted schedule of construction, should now be leaving the yards, are not even upon the ways. Other steel and wooden vessels, in even greater numbers, will undoubtedly be constructed, but those that might have been built, and were not, will never be floated.

If the time and opportunity lost cannot be regained, the lesson involved in the experience should not, however, be disregarded. That lesson teaches, above all things, the need in the United States of a keener sense of what is meant by emergency. This war has taken in its clutches the great mass of humanity, and unless the grip of the struggle shall be loosened quickly, the conflict will draw in more millions of men. The nations that are seeking relief from the conditions that made such things possible are looking to the United States for the help which they know it has the power and the willingness to give. The United States, however, is internally peaceful, prosperous, and comparatively undisturbed. It is in the war, but thus far is practically untouched by it. It does not yet, and perhaps cannot yet, appreciate the conditions consequent upon the cataclysm that has desolated other lands. It will apparently not be prepared to do its full part, to make its proportionate sacrifices, until it does appreciate these conditions. But it should come to understand that its mission is a work of rescue that will permit of no halfway measures, and of no delays.

There are, however, reasons for believing that the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, having looked the humiliating collapse of the shipbuilding program straight in the face, as it was right that they should do, have now set about the inauguration of a complete new system in dealing with contractors and with labor. Certain men of great executive capacity have just been added to the executive staff. Whatever the immediate past has offered in disappointment, the immediate future appears to hold in store much that is encouraging. There are, at last, signs that the United States, in ship construction and in other particulars, is about to strike its pace.

Commerce and Indian Government

THE question of the removal of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi has been the cause of much criticism and comment since the edict announcing the change went forth. In no country is it possible, in these days, to ignore the voice of the commercial section of the population. In India, perhaps, this is more especially the case than elsewhere. In India, however, speaking from the point of view of the business man in Calcutta, the Indian Government has practically severed its connection with the men at the head of the great commercial undertakings. By removing the capital from Calcutta to Delhi, some 800 miles have been placed between the Gov-

ernment and those who are now clamoring for a more thorough representation.

It has been said, and there is every reason to credit the statement, that the arguments in favor of the removal to Delhi were presented in such a way, to those responsible for the final decision, as to prevent consideration of the other side of the question. There are two sides to most questions, and with regard to the commercial community in India, the fact must not be lost sight of that the heads of this undertaking are, generally speaking, partners, whose duty it is to do what they can during the period of their agreement, after which they expect to return to England. They are more or less birds of passage, with so much to do and so many responsibilities that it is considered impossible for them to leave Calcutta for any length of time. With the Government of India situated in Delhi, the Department of Industry and Commerce is situated at a spot some 800 miles from the main commercial center of the country. If Delhi is ultimately considered to be a suitable locality for the capital, it will be essential, from the point of view of Calcutta, for representatives of the commercial world to sit on the Viceroy's Council. By representatives is meant Europeans, and not natives, for natives, of course are already represented. The difficulty, however, is that the heads, in England, of the firms in Calcutta do not consider with favor a proposal which would mean so long an absence from Calcutta by their representatives as their visit to Delhi would entail. To sit on the Viceroy's Council would, indeed, be an honor, but would scarcely bring to the business represented sufficient benefit to warrant the contributors agreeing to such a proposal. Nevertheless, it is maintained, something definite must be done in the near future, if the interests of commercial India are not to suffer.

Delhi, it is maintained, is no suitable place for the capital, and the opinion is growing that, at no very distant date, perhaps, a new scheme will be evolved which will at least insure the fulfillment of the requirements of commercial India, if it does not include a change once more of the seat of the Government.

Venetia

THE story of Venetia, the great northern division of Italy lying between the Alps and the Adriatic, is curiously connected with, and yet separated from, the story of the Republic of Venice. Venetia had a well established and honorable history long before Venice had even begun to come into being, when the islands which rise up out of the lagoons, about which Venice was afterwards built, were inhabited only by a few fishermen. In fact the people of Venetia, the Veneti, as the Romans called them, or the Heneti, as they were to the Greeks, vie with the Greeks themselves in the matter of antiquity. Homer speaks of the Veneti as famous muleteers. Herodotus describes some of their customs, whilst even 400 years before the Christian era they were noted, as they are today, for their love of black clothes. They were a flourishing and a wealthy people, known and respected in those rude times for their uprightness and morality, and, although they early came under Roman rule, they were never conquered by the Romans. Indeed, in the days before the Second Punic War, they placed Rome under a great debt to them by rendering valuable aid to the Republic in its wars against the Gauls north and south of the Po. The promise of the future greatness of Venice is easily seen amongst the Veneti, whether in trade or warfare, and in no part of the great Roman Empire, perhaps, was the invasion from the north which presaged the fall of the empire in the west more bitterly felt than in Venetia. The Venetians, indeed, had to endure the first rude shocks of the coming storm, for through their land lay the great highway to the barbarous north, over the Alps by the Brenner Pass. Through this pass the first hordes began to swarm, towards the end of the Third Century, and from thence onwards to the fateful day, A. D. 452, when Attila and his Huns stormed and destroyed the city of Aquileia, the Venetians were constantly harassed by invasion.

During those hundred and fifty years, the colonies of fisherfolk on the islands of the lagoons were constantly augmented by refugees from the mainland, but these refugees had no heart for the change. The idea of Venice, and the possibilities of a great city "in the sea," had not yet come to any of them, and, as each barbarian wave fell back, they returned to their mainland homes, leaving the fisherfolk once more in possession. Many invasions and many defeats took place before anything like a national exodus to the lagoons came about. All the while, however, Venice had been steadily coming into existence, the buildings being made to rise out of the sea on piles, the same as today, and when, after the Lombard invasion of 568, the decision was reached finally to abandon the mainland, the twelve lagoon townships were already in existence. And so the people went, in many ways a strange, heterogeneous crowd, bringing with them their priests and all they could save from their homes. All the rivalries, too, of the mainland cities were continued, at closer quarters, within the comparatively narrow limits of the islands and the surrounding waters.

The story of how Venice gradually achieved unity, and then greatness, is one of the great stories of history, and one of the most interesting incidents in this story is how Venice came back to Venetia. The Venetian, by which must now be meant the citizen of Venice, had no love for the mainland. He had many and bitter recollections of the troubles of his forefathers there. His greatness had come to him whilst he lived in the sea, and he had no desire to be mixed up in "mainland politics." There came a time, however, when he could no longer help himself, and it happened in this way: Francesco II, Lord of Padua, in the early days of the Fifteenth Century, made himself particularly obnoxious to the republic. He not only helped the Genoese to cut off the food supply from the mainland, but threatened to establish himself firmly in the district by seizing Verona and Vicenza. Venice was forced, therefore, in self-defense, to move against him, and, after some years of fighting, the two threatened cities, as well as several others, passed definitely under Venetian rule. Within twenty years the

republic had extended its possessions up to the Carnic and Julian Alps. Four hundred years later, after the overthrow of Venice by Napoleon, Venetia passed to Austria, and, in 1866, to Italy.

Notes and Comments

CANTON, it appears, is about to exchange her walls for an electric tramcar system: quite a startling announcement in connection with this ancient Far Eastern city. Her wall is six miles in length and contains, it is computed, 421,000 square yards of bricks, 450,000 square yards of stone, and 1,000,000 cubic yards of earth. What is more, the removal of the wall means the removal also of some 5000 houses. Canton, which is thus taking such a step towards conforming to up-to-date western ideas of utility and comfort, was, it will be remembered, the first Chinese port to open its doors to European trade.

THE saloons in Washington, D. C., were closed yesterday, but it remains to be decided whether, under existing law, the closing of them will make the capital "bone dry." The legislation which provides that it shall be an offense to ship liquor into any "State or Territory" where the sale of liquor is forbidden is, in some quarters, held to be inapplicable to Washington, because that city is in neither a State nor a Territory, but in a District. Here is a technicality that may cause the prohibitionists some difficulty, but, at the most, and at the worst, it cannot long interfere with the manifest intent of the law. The saloons must be closed, in any event, and the "package business" will probably be suppressed, early in the next session of Congress, by an amendment to the liquor exclusion statute.

THERE is no doubt as to the feelings of the London birds with regard to the air-raids. No sooner does the noise of guns and dropping bombs begin than the pigeons of the Embankment take rapid flight from the immediate neighborhood of the river. It seems to leave them suspicious of all loud noises, for they have been seen making the same hurried flight, and in the same direction, at the noise of a bursting tire the day after a raid. Unlike other folk who make for the cellars, the pigeons appear to desert the streets for the chimney tops. During a night raid, the little brown owl has been heard, in the intervals of the thuds and explosions, screeching his disapproval, and, after the city is once more left in peace, the birds congregate in the trees and talk it all over volubly.

M. DE FLERS, the French dramatist and soldier who has served as staff lieutenant with the Rumanian Army for the last fourteen months, says that the Allies do not yet realize the amazing courage which the Rumanians have shown in adverse circumstances. The way in which the Rumanian Army, after its terrible experiences, was able to resist and thwart Mackensen's attempt to force a way through to Odessa is, to M. de Flers, in the nature of a miracle. He thinks highly of King Ferdinand, who, though a Hohenzollern, has, as he told M. de Flers, changed his motto of "Germany before all" to "My duty before everything." King Ferdinand has an English Queen—a very fortunate fact for Rumania, and for the allied cause.

ALMOST on the heels of the engagement of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt as a contributing editor on the staff of the Kansas City Star, comes the announcement that Professor William Howard Taft has been engaged as a contributing editor on the staff of the Philadelphia Ledger. Whether these connections will lead to the founding of an American Contributing Editorial Association, time alone can tell. There is here material for a strong organization, and one that might open the way to a solution of the perplexing and perennial question, "What shall we do with our former presidents?"

THE present opposition, in the United States, to German opera and to German music generally is not based on antipathy to German art, or to a desire to deny it the place it has won in the world. It is due simply to a very deep and widespread conviction that Germany should be made to realize, in every possible way, the position and prestige she has lost in American esteem as a result of the methods of her Government.

FOR the first time in its history, it is said, the United States is now manufacturing all the enameled utensils used in its households. Many things that formerly were either painted or plated, or made in the rough and boxed in, causing a great deal of unnecessary work for the housekeeper, are now enameled. In fact, the enameling process has made the way smoother for almost everybody.

ONE wonders where that Degas may be lurking which one of his models admitted having painted over with a "still life." It came about in this way. Degas presented this particular model, who was retiring from the profession, with a study of herself which he signed, and some time later, meeting her one day, he casually inquired about the picture, and she had to own that, having to deliver a "still life" to a dealer by a Monday morning, and not being able to get the canvas she wanted on the Sunday, she had made use of the portrait he had given her. It seems that models have no greater idea of their employers than the proverbial valet!

ONE of those people who question everything recently expressed, in writing, a doubt as to the existence of the "Little Red School House." "I have never in all my travels," said the writer, "seen a red school house, little or big, and I have come to believe that the 'Little Red School House' we hear so much about is a myth." It would be interesting to learn whether in all of this person's travels he ever passed through the States of the American Union between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico. If he has done so, and has not seen scores of Little Red as well as Little Brown, Little Yellow and Little White school houses along the countryside, then, it would be worth while for him to embark on another tour.